



County Borough of Ipswich.

REPORT
of
THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
and
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for the Year 1954.

REGINALD LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*



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*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*

County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ELM STREET, IPSWICH.

*To the Mayor Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Ipswich.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have again to record that it is estimated that the population of the County Borough has increased to 108,300 persons during the year, and the vital statistics are satisfactory.

The total number of births has also slightly increased and is reflected in the birth rate of 17.4, compared with 15.2 for the rest of the country. The death-rate of 10.04 is the second lowest on record, comparing favourably with 11.3 for the country generally, whilst it is satisfactory to note that the infantile mortality rate is 19.73 as against the national rate of 25.5. The still birth rate is 16.84, comparing with 16.92 for the previous year, although the actual number of stillbirths is 33, the same as during the preceding twelve months. What is not so satisfactory is that in 1954 three mothers lost their lives during childbirth, the worst record for eleven years and a severe jolt for any complacency with regard to the midwifery and ante-natal services of the town, although it can in fact be said that all three cases were of an exceptional nature.

An urge to conform to the behaviour of the rest of us is one of the strongest of motivating forces. In dealing with large numbers certain common properties must be assumed, but unless care and discrimina-

tion are exercised the idea can be evolved that all should be more or less alike, and if they are not, they should be made so. This compulsory uniformity is a potent argument for the continued questionnaire circulated amongst local health authorities. Facts in themselves, of course, do not solve problems, although the fullest possible knowledge of them should help in the search for wise and effective solutions. One of the peculiarities of this town is that the county borough, acting as the local health authority, operates all its own health services under the National Health Service Act, 1946 itself, i.e. none of its services are delegated to other agencies, associations or bodies, and furthermore this decision was actually taken before the implementation of your proposals in 1947. As your Medical Officer of Health since 1948, I on occasion have the task of explaining this when relative numbers of staff and or services are under discussion, also the fact that the Port Health work and the School Health Service are closely integrated with the general health services in the same department. The fact that your Medical Officer of Health has no formal contact with the Hospital Management Committees, or the local Executive Council in the town are also decisions which may perhaps be re-considered at some future date.

Dr. C. H. Shaw, your Deputy Medical Officer, left on the 31st January of this year on his appointment as Senior Medical Officer of a county council, and I take this opportunity of wishing him well in his new sphere. The County's gain is, however, very much the Borough's loss, for it is no secret that the salary and conditions of service offered to deputy medical officers of health, proportionately linked by national agreement to their chiefs, make the posts almost vocational in most local health authorities, with the exception of the larger county boroughs and the majority of the county councils. They certainly do not compete with the senior medical officer posts of authorities with larger populations, and it is not surprising, therefore, that you have had no deputy medical officer of health for the rest of the year. Administratively, the department has been severely taxed during this time, and difficulty has been created.

A more detailed examination of the Home Nursing Service is attempted this year, and it is satisfactory to note that over 40% of the

patients were elderly people, in view of the fact that very few visits of the health visitors could be allocated to old persons. However, the statistics illustrate the continued increased rise of the welfare centres in the borough, and in this and other ways it is hoped to make more intelligent use of the health visitors' programme.

The progressive increase in the attendances of the Ipswich child welfare centres, year by year since 1948 is very encouraging indeed, and a tribute to your Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Jolly, who retired in October after 28 years' service with the Corporation. Since 1923 Dr. Jolly, in her unassuming and charming manner, has helped all who were privileged to work with her, and has created a new type of record in the department for she has actually occupied every post on the medical staff.

To promote optimum health there is still much to be done to foster the physical, mental and social development of the child. The constant educational work is, to say the least, time consuming and in this connection the focus for the promotion of child health is still the welfare centre. Many needs such as the detection of difficulties and the early ascertainment and care of the handicapped are obvious, and each clinic must be prepared to provide protection against certain infectious diseases, e.g., whooping cough, diphtheria, smallpox, and in this area tetanus, without previous appointment and arrangement. Protection against tuberculosis should also be available. It is estimated that accidents now cause approximately 20% of the deaths between one and four years of age, and preventive work in this connection could well lie in the welfare centre and be correlated with the education of the parents and general public in child care. Much valuable research is possible in the centres and the traditional pattern must be adapted to local circumstances, being sufficiently flexible to meet changing needs.

In 1952 it was quite obvious that at least three senior health visitors were required for specialist work within the borough. Today, if the more comprehensive statutory duties are to be adequately carried out, then it is suggested that at least one specialist should be allocated to each branch clinic in addition to those based on the larger

central clinics. To give financial recognition to such appointments however is another problem, for there seems to be no convenient gradings in the national agreements and it is hoped that this anomaly may be soon resolved.

During the year there were many cases of food poisoning within the borough, several of which needed intricate and difficult detailed examination and investigation, and two cases died. Another interesting case was that of typhoid in the staff of one of the large general hospitals, which gave rise to considerable anxiety and the closure of a complete ward until it was certain that the infection had been adequately sealed off and there was no further risk of infection. An outbreak of poliomyelitis, fortunately involving only a small number of cases, also occurred during the year, and strict preventive measures had to be applied, including the closure of a school in which were three of the cases. All these are more fully described in the body of the Report.

I have to thank members of the Committees for their unending help and support, and the staff of the Department for their continued loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD A. LEADER,

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1954.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Medical Officer of Health wishes to place on record his appreciation of the co-operation of the following during the year, and his thanks for certain information supplied and included in this Annual Report:—

Town Clerk
 Borough Treasurer
 Borough Engineer and Surveyor
 Chief Education Officer
 Chief Welfare Officer
 Housing Manager
 Organiser of Physical Training
 Registrar-General
 Superintendent Registrar
 Honorary Secretary, Pupil Midwives Amenities Fund
 Honorary Secretary, Voluntary Tuberculosis After-Care Committee
 Chest Physician
 Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 Messrs. W. J. & A. G. Glenn
 Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit
 Chief Constable
 Head Teacher of Whitton Open Air School
 Head Teacher of the California Special School
 Honorary Secretary of the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association
 School Meals Organiser
 Child Psychiatry Department

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SECTION A.

Members of Committees.

Staff of the Department.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Population.

Marriages.

Births.

Deaths.

Maternal Mortality.

Infant Mortality.

Analysis of Infant Mortality.

Stillbirths.

Cancer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Public Health Committee:

(Constitution at 31st December, 1954).

THE MAYOR (Alderman C. G. ROPER).

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE (*Chairman*).

Alderman Dr. P. WEINER
(*Vice-Chairman*)
Alderman Miss M. JEFFERIES
Councillor Mrs. I. H. BREWSTER
Councillor G. N. BROOKES
Councillor H. R. DAVIS
Councillor R. R. FRANCIS
Councillor Mrs. C. GREEN

Councillor Miss B. M. HOSSACK
Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI
Councillor L. W. LANKESTER
Councillor R. J. LEWIS
Councillor W. A. NEWMAN
Councillor C. R. NUGENT
Councillor Mrs. D. E. ROPER

Health (Welfare) Sub-Committee:

Alderman Dr. P. WEINER (*Chairman*).

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE
(*Vice-Chairman*)
Alderman Miss M. JEFFERIES
Councillor Mrs. I. H. BREWSTER
Councillor H. R. DAVIS
Councillor R. R. FRANCIS
Councillor Mrs. C. GREEN

Councillor Miss B. M. HOSSACK
Councillor R. J. LEWIS

Co-opted members:

Dr. R. O. EADES
Dr. D. W. FRYER
Mr. A. R. SAWARD

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

For the Year 1954.

MEDICAL STAFF (Whole Time).

Medical Officer of Health, and Principal School Medical Officer:
R. A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and School Medical Officer:
C. H. SHAW, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A. Resigned 31.1.54

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

Senior:

D. E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.M.S.A., D.P.H. Retired 31.10.54.
M. G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. From 1.11.54.

Assistants:

G. M. G. SPENCER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
M. G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. To 31.10.54.
D. J. BALL, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.

J. E. HANCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., (Locum Tenens). Resigned 4.3.54.
J. F. KELLY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Commenced 8.2.54. Resigned 29.11.54.
M. T. PRESTON, M.B., Ch.B., (Locum Tenens). Commenced 20.9.54.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

DENTAL SURGEONS.*Education and Public Health.**Principal Dental Surgeon:*

A. L. WHITAKER, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons:

KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S. R.F.P.S.

Mrs. M. HOGGINS, L.D.S. (P/T). Resigned 31.5.54.

Mrs. M. BARRY, L.D.S. (P/T). Resigned 31.7.54.

OTHER OFFICERS (Whole Time).*Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

H. L. BATY, 1, 2.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

L. J. MASSAM, 1, 2.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

A. H. B. TAYLOR, 1, 2.

H. T. PIZZEY, 1, 2.

G. W. BAKER, 1, 2.

W. S. BIGGINS, 1, 2.

G. T. CHAPLIN, 1.

G. M. CLIFFORD, 1, 2.

D. NEWSON, 1, 2.

G. ELLISON, 1, 2.

Commenced 6.12.54.

Supervisor of Redent Operators:

A. McINTYRE.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss E. L. MARTIN, 3, 4, 5, 8.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss M. E. WALLER, 3, 4, 5.

„ E. WIGLESWORTH, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

„ M. E. WYARTT, 3, 5.

Mrs. I. M. MARTIN, 3, 4, 5.

„ G. C. RANSON, 3, 4, 5.

Miss M. W. MARRIE, 3, 4, 5, 9.

Commenced 3.8.54

Mrs. G. R. KIDD, 4, 5.

Commenced 1.9.54.

Miss M. McHUGH, 3, 5, 9.

„ A. TAYLOR, 3, 4, 5.

Resigned 13.11.54.

Miss E. M. LAWRY, 3, 5, 6.

Resigned 30.11.54.

„ J. D. OTRIDGE, 3, 4, 5.

Resigned 30.11.54.

Mrs. M. HAMBLING, 3.

Miss D. SMITH, 6.

„ B. M. CLARK, 3.

„ G. L. LUSHER, 3.

Mrs. W. E. YOUNG, 3.

Resigned 30.9.54.

Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss M. D. DOWN, 3, 4, 7.

District Midwives:

Miss H. M. MAUN, 3, 4.

„ F. R. PANNIFER, 3, 4.

„ F. M. FROST, 3, 4.

„ F. A. M. TAYLOR, 3, 4.

„ R. MAXWELL, 3, 4.

„ A. K. LEWIS, 3, 4.

„ G. J. RAWLINS, 3, 4.

„ R. LARTER, 3, 4.

„ D. B. BOXER, 3, 4.

Resigned 5.9.54.

„ J. E. GOODLET, 3, 4.

„ E. E. THOMPSON, 3, 4.

Miss P. M. GIRLING, 3, 4.

„ I. J. THILLOT, 3, 4.

Resigned 28.2.54.

„ D. E. UNDERWOOD, 3, 4.

Mrs. L. G. McWADE, 3, 4.

Miss P. SARGENT, 3, 4.

Commenced 11.3.54.

„ N. S. BALDRY, 3, 4.

Commenced 26.3.54.

„ A. E. WOOD, 3, 4.

Commenced 26.3.54.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

Orthoptist:

Mrs. C. H. D. GRUGEON.

*Speech Therapist:*Miss E. M. PARIHAM. Resigned 19.3.54.
Mrs. M. W. BARKER. Commenced 17.5.54.*Home Nursing Service:**Superintendent:* Mrs. M. L. NEAL, (3) and staff equivalent to 18 whole-time.*Ambulance Service:**Ambulance Officer:* R. G. JONES, and staff of 16.*Domestic Help Service:**Organiser:* Mrs. V. HEDGELAND, commenced 26.4.54.
Resigned 18.12.54, and staff equivalent to 22 whole-time.*Mental Health Services:**Mental Health Services Officer:* Miss V. M. BURDETT.*Duly Authorised Officer:* H. G. ORME, D.P.A., B.Sc. (Soc).
and 3 part time Duly Authorised Officers.*Matron, Montrose Day Nursery:*

Miss D. MANCHESTER, C.N.N.

Housekeeper, Caterer Nurses Home:

Mrs. D. JONES, Commenced 1.1.54.

Chief Clerk:

H. M. COLES.

First Administrative Assistant: A. TRENHOLM.*Second Administrative Assistant:* H. STEPHENSON.*Sectional Senior Clerks:* B. H. GREENE, Miss P. A. M. HAMMOND,
I. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. L. E. LEWIS, Miss G. N. PARKER and
S. M. WARDLAW.Twenty-one whole-time, General Division Clerical Staff, 3 whole-time
Shorthand Typists and 3 part-time Clinic Clerks.

1.—Sanitary Inspectors Certificate.

2.—Meat Inspectors Certificate.

3.—State Registered Nurse.

4.—State Certified Midwife.

5.—Health Visitors Certificate R.S.

6.—State Registered Fever Nurse.

7.—Midwives Teachers Certificate.

8.—Parentcraft Teachers Certificate.

9.—Certificate of the Tuberculosis Association.

Part time Medical Staff not shown.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Area of the County Borough (including the fresh water river)						9,919 acres	
Rateable value as at the 31st March, 1954 ...						£767,830	
Product of 1d. rate (financial year 1953/54) ...						£3,079	
No. of hereditaments described in the rate book as "inhabitable dwellings" as at the 31st March, 1954						Houses and Flats 32,515	} 33,686
						House Shops 1,171	
Estimated Civilian Population (R.G.'s Estimate Mid Year 1954)						108,300	
		Total.	M.	F.			
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	1,811	927	884	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population	Crude rate 17.79 Adjusted rate 17.44	
"	Illegitimate	116	54	62			
Total		1,927	981	946			
STILLBIRTHS	Legitimate	31	14	17	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 16.84		
"	Illegitimate	2	—	2			
Total		33	14	19			
						} Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population Crude rate 10.04 Adjusted rate 9.53	
DEATHS (Civilians)		1,087	550	537			
Deaths from maternal causes:—							
			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			
Puerperal Sepsis			1	0.51			
Other Maternal causes			2	1.02			
Total			3	1.53			
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—							
All Infants per 1,000 live births						19.73	
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...						19.87	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						17.24	
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
Deaths from	Cancer (all ages)		95	99	194		
"	Measles (all ages)						
"	Whooping Cough (all ages)						
"	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)						
"	Diphtheria (all ages)						

POPULATION.

I append Tables giving the Census populations and the Registrar-General's estimates for recent years.

CENSUS POPULATIONS.

Year.	Census Populations.			Population Increases					Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Total Increases.	Per cent. Proportions	Natural Increases	Migrations.		
							Inward.	Outward	
1801	4,984	6,293	11,277	—	—	—	—	—	1,262
1811	6,064	7,606	13,670	2,393	21.2	—	—	—	1,254
1821	7,831	9,355	17,186	3,516	25.6	—	—	—	1,194
1831	9,169	11,032	20,201	3,015	17.5	—	—	—	1,203
1841	11,894	13,490	25,384	5,185	25.6	—	—	—	1,134
1851	15,474	17,440	32,914	7,530	29.6	2,822	4,703	—	1,127
1861	17,667	20,283	37,950	5,036	15.3	4,075	961	—	1,148
1871	20,047	22,900	42,947	4,997	13.1	4,373	624	—	1,143
1881	23,608	26,712	50,320	7,373	17.1	5,290	2,083	—	1,131
1891	26,658	30,712	57,360	7,040	13.9	7,033	7	—	1,151
1901	31,181	35,449	66,630	9,270	16.1	6,610	2,660	—	1,136
1911	34,980	38,952	73,932	7,302	10.9	8,232	—	930	1,113
1921	37,359	42,012	79,371	5,439	7.4	5,979	—	540	1,124
1931	41,317	46,252	87,569	8,198	10.3	5,616	2,582	—	1,119
1951	49,962	54,826	104,788	17,286	16.5	10,081	7,205	—	1,097

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES.

(At the 30th June, of each year).

Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons	Year	Persons
1932	88,700	1940	91,230*	1948	102,100
1933	89,070	1941	84,950*	1949	103,800
1934	90,157	1942	85,210*	1950	104,140
1935	91,400	1943	86,290*	1951	104,000
1936	92,470	1944	87,290*	1952	106,360
1937	93,870	1945	88,920*	1953	107,500
1938	95,070	1946	97,010*	1954	108,300
1939	96,500	1947	100,460*		

* Civilians only.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1954 was 888.

The following is a Table showing the number of marriages and the marriage rate since 1841: —

Periods.	No. of Marriages.	Marriage rates per 1000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1851—1860	3,302	18.70	16.9
1861—1870	3,550	17.64	16.6
1871—1880	4,143	17.77	16.2
1881—1890	4,152	15.37	14.9
1891—1900	4,777	15.43	15.6
1901—1910	5,209	14.86	15.5
1911—1920	6,819	17.83	16.6
1921—1930	6,740	16.20	15.5
1931—1940	8,396	18.49	17.7
1941—1950	8,994	18.94	17.1
1841—1845	1,239	18.29	15.7
1846—1850	1,576	20.42	16.5
1851—1855	1,689	19.84	17.1
1856—1860	1,613	17.65	16.7
1861—1865	1,790	18.35	16.8
1866—1870	1,760	16.96	16.4
1871—1875	2,072	18.56	17.1
1876—1880	2,071	17.04	15.3
1881—1885	2,170	16.59	15.2
1886—1890	1,982	14.22	14.7
1891—1895	2,326	15.60	15.1
1896—1900	2,451	15.28	16.1
1901—1905	2,560	14.99	15.6
1906—1910	2,649	14.73	15.3
1911—1915	3,201	16.94	16.4
1916—1920	3,618	18.70	16.8
1921—1925	3,316	16.34	15.7
1926—1930	3,424	16.06	15.4
1931—1935	3,650	16.32	16.2
1936—1940	4,746	20.65	19.2
1941—1945	4,241	19.14	16.7
1946—1950	4,753	18.74	17.6
• 1946	922	19.00	18.0
* 1947	1,017	20.24	18.6
1948	967	18.94	18.2
1949	905	17.44	17.1
1950	942	18.09	16.4
1951	844	16.23	16.5
1952	937	18.30	15.9
1953	928	17.26	15.6
1954	888	16.4	15.4

• Based on Civilian populations

The highest marriage-rate recorded in Ipswich was 25.75 in 1940 (based on civilian population only), and the lowest, 13.0 in 1887

BIRTHS.

1,927 births were registered in Ipswich in 1954 as compared with 1,917 in the previous year.

The births and birth-rates are set forth in the following Table:—

Periods.	Number.			Rates per 1,000 population	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Ipswich.	England and Wales.
1851—1860	6,088	5,837	11,925	33.7	34.1
1831—1870	6,805	6,488	13,293	33.0	35.2
1871—1880	8,005	7,606	15,611	33.4	35.4
1881—1890	8,619	8,485	17,104	31.6	32.4
1891—1900	9,058	8,729	17,787	28.7	29.9
1901—1910	9,586	9,212	18,798	26.8	27.2
1911—1920	8,436	8,102	16,538	21.6	21.8
1921—1930	7,602	7,396	14,998	18.0	18.3
1931—1940	6,961	6,704	13,665	14.9	14.9
1941—1950	9,391	8,480	17,871	18.9	16.9
1841—1845	2,036	2,056	4,092	30.2	32.3
1846—1850	2,747	2,552	5,299	34.3	32.8
1851—1855	2,914	2,864	5,778	33.9	33.9
1856—1860	3,174	2,973	6,147	33.6	34.4
1861—1865	3,308	3,144	6,452	33.0	35.1
1866—1870	3,497	3,344	6,841	32.9	35.3
1871—1875	3,820	3,646	7,466	33.4	35.5
1876—1880	4,185	3,960	8,145	33.5	35.3
1881—1885	4,258	4,230	8,488	32.4	33.5
1886—1890	4,361	4,255	8,616	30.9	31.4
1891—1895	4,444	4,339	8,783	29.4	30.5
1896—1900	4,614	4,390	9,004	28.0	29.3
1901—1905	4,899	4,719	9,618	28.1	28.2
1906—1910	4,687	4,493	9,180	25.5	26.3
1911—1915	4,481	4,271	8,752	23.1	23.6
1916—1920	3,955	3,831	7,786	20.1	20.1
1921—1925	3,829	3,883	7,712	19.0	19.9
1926—1930	3,773	3,513	7,286	17.1	16.7
1931—1935	3,395	3,310	6,705	14.9	15.0
1936—1940	3,566	3,394	6,960	14.8	14.8
1941—1945	4,089	3,617	7,706	17.8	15.9
1946—1950	5,302	4,863	10,165	20.0	18.0
•1946	1,107	1,138	2,245	23.1	19.1
•1947	1,276	1,005	2,281	22.7	20.5
1948	969	877	1,846	18.0	17.9
1949	999	933	1,932	18.7	16.7
1950	951	910	1,861	17.9	15.8
1951	910	872	1,782	17.1	15.5
1952	877	883	1,760	16.6	15.3
1953	1,016	901	1,917	17.7	15.5
1954	981	946	1,927	17.4	15.2

•Based on Civilian Population.

ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEX AND LEGITIMACY

The local experience since 1921 is shown thus:

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			All Births			Males per 1,000 Females
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
1921	808	831	1,639	36	49	85	844	880	1,724	959
1922	731	777	1,508	42	36	78	773	813	1,586	958
1923	754	733	1,487	28	33	61	782	766	1,548	1,021
1924	700	669	1,369	35	29	64	735	698	1,433	1,053
1925	661	695	1,356	34	31	65	695	726	1,421	957
1926	748	735	1,483	29	28	57	777	763	1,540	1,018
1927	689	665	1,354	40	22	62	729	687	1,416	1,061
1928	736	625	1,361	32	31	63	768	656	1,424	1,170
1929	694	678	1,372	31	35	66	725	713	1,438	1,017
1930	742	669	1,411	32	25	57	774	694	1,468	1,115
1921- 1930	7,263	7,077	14,340	339	319	658	7,602	7,396	14,998	1,028
1931	668	635	1,303	34	34	68	702	669	1,371	1,049
1932	641	656	1,297	30	36	66	671	692	1,363	969
1933	625	581	1,206	35	33	68	660	614	1,274	1,075
1934	632	599	1,231	25	35	60	657	634	1,291	1,036
1935	672	664	1,336	33	37	70	705	701	1,406	1,005
1936	677	645	1,322	24	32	56	701	677	1,378	1,035
1937	696	626	1,322	40	31	71	736	657	1,393	1,120
1938	728	672	1,400	24	35	59	752	707	1,459	1,064
1939	666	669	1,335	39	35	74	705	704	1,409	1,001
1940	637	607	1,244	35	42	77	672	649	1,321	1,035
1931- 1940	6,642	6,354	12,996	319	350	669	6,961	6,704	13,665	1,038
1941	624	586	1,210	40	39	79	664	625	1,289	1,062
1942	693	638	1,331	52	54	106	745	692	1,437	1,076
1943	715	610	1,325	32	43	95	767	653	1,420	1,174
1944	832	753	1,585	100	89	189	932	842	1,774	1,107
1945	847	688	1,535	134	117	251	981	805	1,786	1,218
1946	1,024	1,017	2,041	83	121	204	1,107	1,138	2,245	972
1947	1,205	941	2,146	71	64	135	1,276	1,005	2,281	1,269
1948	904	817	1,721	65	60	125	969	877	1,846	1,105
1949	947	887	1,834	52	46	98	999	933	1,932	1,070
1950	911	853	1,764	40	57	97	951	910	1,861	1,045
1941- 1950	8,702	7,790	16,492	689	690	1379	9391	8,480	17,871	1,107
1951	892	822	1,694	38	50	88	910	872	1,782	1,043
1952	824	829	1,653	53	54	107	877	883	1,760	993
1953	947	846	1,793	69	55	124	1016	901	1,917	1,128
1954	927	884	1,811	54	62	116	981	946	1,927	1,037

DEATHS.

DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1954.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total all ages
Males	20	5	3	21	125	376	550
Females	18	4	3	26	100	386	537
Persons	38	9	6	47	225	762	1087

The age distribution of the deaths was very much the same as for 1953. Deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards accounted for 70.1% of the deaths (1953 = 68.9%).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1954.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	11	4	15
Other Tuberculosis ...	1	2	3
Syphilis ...	2	—	2
Influenza ...	1	3	4
Measles ...	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	1
Ac. Inf. Enceph. ...	—	—	—
Cancer ...	95	99	194
Diabetes ...	—	6	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	58	94	152
Heart Disease ...	187	157	344
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	20	26	46
Bronchitis ...	35	17	52
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	26	17	43
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	5	1	6
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	8	2	10
Diarrhoea, under 2 years ...	—	—	—
Appendicitis ...	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases ...	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	8	3	11
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	1	1
Other Maternal Causes ...	—	2	2
Premature Birth ...	—	—	—
Con. Mal. ...	5	2	7
Suicide ...	6	8	14
Road Traffic Accidents ...	10	3	13
Other Violent Causes ...	12	20	32
All Other Causes ...	58	68	126
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	550	537	1,087

It will be seen from this Table that heart diseases (including other Circulatory diseases) accounted for the greatest number of deaths (35.8%), the next highest is Cancer (17.8%), followed by Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. (13.9%).

There is little difference from the experience of 1953 when Heart diseases accounted for 37.2% and Cancer 17.2%.

The one case of acute poliomyelitis allocated by the Registrar-General was at age 45. The patient suffered with poliomyelitis in infancy resulting in partial paralysis of the respiratory muscles which, whilst contributing to his death was not related to the disease that caused it—broncho-pneumonia accelerated by recumbency.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES.

The following Table shows the crude death-rates, decennial and quinquennial, since 1851, and annual since 1946, recorded for Ipswich and compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Periods.	No. of Deaths (Ipswich).			Death-rates per 1000 Population					
	M.	F.	P.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
				Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.
1851—1860	3,863	3,987	7,850	23.39	23.1	21.22	21.4	22.24	22.2
1861—1870	4,440	4,480	8,920	23.66	23.7	20.84	21.4	22.16	22.5
1871—1880	5,273	5,044	10,317	24.15	22.7	20.34	20.1	22.12	21.4
1881—1890	5,053	5,016	10,069	20.02	20.3	17.43	18.1	18.64	19.1
1891—1900	5,649	5,529	11,178	19.56	19.3	16.74	17.1	18.06	18.2
1901—1910	5,335	5,231	10,566	16.17	16.4	14.09	14.4	15.07	15.4
1911—1920	5,270	5,283	10,553	14.56	15.9	13.10	13.0	13.19	14.3
1921—1930	4,604	4,778	9,382	11.76	12.9	10.88	11.4	11.29	12.1
1931—1940	5,176	5,486	10,662	12.74	—	11.55	—	12.15	12.2
1941—1950	5,494	5,467	10,961	12.25	—	11.16	—	11.70	11.7
1851—1855	1,989	1,971	3,960	24.90	23.5	21.80	21.8	23.26	22.7
1856—1860	1,874	2,016	3,890	21.97	22.6	20.69	21.0	21.29	21.8
1861—1865	2,235	2,314	4,549	24.59	23.7	22.21	21.5	23.32	22.6
1866—1870	2,205	2,166	4,371	22.79	23.7	19.56	21.2	21.07	22.4
1871—1875	2,586	2,440	5,026	24.78	23.3	20.52	20.7	22.51	22.0
1876—1880	2,687	2,604	5,291	23.58	22.1	20.16	19.5	21.76	20.8
1881—1885	2,496	2,505	5,001	20.37	20.5	18.01	18.3	19.12	19.4
1886—1890	2,557	2,511	5,068	19.69	20.0	16.88	17.8	18.19	18.9
1891—1895	2,841	2,760	5,601	20.46	19.8	17.32	17.7	18.78	18.7
1896—1900	2,808	2,769	5,577	18.73	18.8	16.20	16.6	17.38	17.7
1901—1905	2,692	2,636	5,328	16.80	17.1	14.55	15.0	15.60	16.0
1906—1910	2,643	2,595	5,238	15.57	15.6	13.66	13.8	14.56	14.7
1911—1915	2,765	2,597	5,362	15.43	15.4	13.06	13.2	14.19	14.3
1916—1920	2,505	2,686	5,191	13.71	16.5	13.14	12.8	13.41	14.4
1921—1925	2,200	2,330	4,530	11.53	13.0	10.87	11.4	11.18	12.2
1926—1930	2,404	2,448	4,852	11.98	12.9	10.89	11.4	11.40	12.1
1931—1935	2,426	2,648	5,074	11.50	12.7	11.21	11.4	11.34	12.0
1936—1940	2,750	2,838	5,588	12.41	—	11.46	—	11.93	12.4
1941—1945	2,691	2,662	5,353	13.07	—	11.65	—	12.37	11.8
1946—1950	2,803	2,805	5,608	11.42	—	10.67	—	11.04	11.5
•1946	514	506	1,020	11.23	—	9.87	—	10.51	11.5
•1947	570	598	1,168	12.02	—	11.26	—	11.62	12.0
1948	539	515	1,054	11.18	—	9.55	—	10.32	10.8
1949	607	588	1,195	11.70	—	11.30	—	11.51	11.7
1950	573	598	1,171	11.00	—	11.48	—	11.24	11.6
1951	646	626	1,272	12.42	—	12.04	—	12.23	12.5
1952	579	591	1,170	10.88	—	11.11	—	11.00	11.3
1953	543	495	1,038	9.69	—	9.21	—	9.65	11.4
1954	550	537	1,087	10.15	—	9.92	—	10.04	11.3

•Civilians only.

The number of deaths registered in 1954 was 1,087 and the death-rate was 10.04 (crude), 9.53 (adjusted). This rate compares favourably with that for the country as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

3 deaths were associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1954.

The death-rates per 1,000 births are set forth in the following Table: —

Periods.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Hæmorrhage.	Toxaemia.	All other Conditions	Total all causes.	
					No.	Rates.
1841—1850	1.81	.42	.53	1.71	42	4.47
1851—1860	1.00	.17	1.00	1.60	45	3.77
1861—1870	.90	.45	.52	1.51	45	3.38
1871—1880	1.53	.57	.25	1.72	64	4.09
1881—1890	2.16	.52	.41	1.41	77	4.50
1891—1900	1.57	.50	.22	1.92	75	4.21
1901—1910	.63	1.07	.63	1.44	70	3.72
1911—1920	1.39	.60	.97	1.33	71	4.29
1921—1930	2.20	.53	.66	.66	61	4.06
1931—1940	1.40	.64	.57	1.02	50	3.65
1941—1950	.19	.19	—	.31	11	.65
1941	—	—	—	.75	1	0.75
1942	.67	—	—	—	1	0.67
1943	.68	1.36	—	—	3	2.04
1944	.55	.55	—	—	2	1.10
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	.43	1	0.43
1947	—	—	—	.43	1	0.43
1948	—	—	—	.53	1	0.53
1949	—	—	—	.51	1	0.51
1950	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1951	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1952	—	0.56	—	.56	2	1.11
1953	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1954	0.51	0.51	0.51	—	3	1.53

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Table gives the numbers of Infant deaths and the Infant Mortality rates since 1851:—

Period.	No. of Deaths.			Infant Death Rates.						Female
	Males.	Fmils.	Infants.	Males.		Females.		Infants.		Infant Deaths per 1,000 Male
				Ips.	R.&W.	Ips.	R.&W.	Ips.	R.&W.	Ip-wich.
1851—1860	1,122	931	2,053	184	168	159	139	172	154	829
1861—1870	1,141	982	2,123	167	168	151	139	159	154	861
1871—1880	1,369	1,024	2,393	171	163	134	134	152	149	748
1881—1890	1,327	1,004	2,331	153	155	118	128	136	142	756
1891—1900	1,582	1,181	2,763	174	168	135	138	155	153	746
1901—1910	1,322	1,044	2,366	138	140	113	114	126	128	789
1911—1920	889	615	1,504	105	112	76	89	91	100	691
1921—1930	496	343	839	65	81	46	63	56	72	691
1931—1940	332	277	609	47	—	41	—	44	58	833
1941—1950	349	214	563	39	—	26	—	32	43	635
1851—1855	550	453	1,003	183	172	153	141	173	156	823
1856—1860	572	478	1,050	180	166	160	137	171	152	835
1861—1865	567	492	1,059	171	166	156	136	164	151	867
1866—1870	574	490	1,064	164	170	146	142	155	157	855
1871—1875	647	487	1,134	169	167	133	138	152	153	752
1876—1880	722	537	1,259	172	159	135	120	154	145	744
1881—1885	647	496	1,143	152	152	117	125	134	139	766
1886—1890	680	508	1,188	155	159	119	131	138	145	747
1891—1895	763	559	1,322	171	165	128	135	150	151	732
1896—1900	819	622	1,441	177	170	141	141	160	156	759
1901—1905	763	605	1,368	155	151	128	124	142	138	792
1906—1910	559	439	998	119	129	97	105	109	117	785
1911—1915	525	365	890	115	121	85	97	101	110	695
1916—1920	364	250	614	92	101	65	79	78	90	636
1921—1925	274	197	471	71	86	50	66	61	76	718
1926—1930	222	146	368	58	77	41	59	50	68	657
1931—1935	148	159	307	43	70	48	54	45	62	1074
1936—1940	184	118	302	51	—	34	—	43	55	641
1941—1945	193	110	303	48	—	31	—	40	50	569
1946—1950	156	104	260	29	—	21	—	25	36	701
1946	33	31	64	29	—	27	—	23	43	939
1947	42	27	69	32	—	25	—	30	41	812
1948	29	15	44	30	—	17	—	24	34	568
1949	23	13	36	23	—	14	—	18	32	565
1950	29	18	47	32	—	20	—	25	30	621
1951	39	14	53	43	—	16	—	30	30	359
1952	23	25	48	26	—	28	—	27	28	1087
1953	36	13	49	38	—	14	—	26	27	361
1954	20	18	38	21	—	19	—	20	26	900

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1954.

The Infant death-rate for 1954 was 19.72. The rate for England and Wales was 25.5. The following figures are based on the available local statistics:—

Neonatal Deaths.	Deaths over 1 month.	Total Infant Deaths.
Males 16 } Females 14 } 30	8	38

(1) NEONATAL—OR DEATHS UNDER 1 MONTH.

The Neonatal death-rate was 15.56 and the causes were as follows:—

Prematurity.	Malformations.	No attention at Birth. (Found in River).	Birth Injury.	Infection	Haem: Disease	Atelectasis.
9	5	1	3	4	2	6

Premature Births.						
Weights.				Age at Death.		
— 2 lbs.	...	2		— 24 hours	...	6
— 3 lbs.	...	5		— 7 days	...	2
— 4 lbs.	...	1		— 1 month.	...	1
— 5½ lbs.	...	1				
+ 5½ lbs.	...	—				

Malformations.			
Meningocele	Exomphalos	Diaphragmatic Hernia	Congenital Heart.
1	1	1	2

(2) DEATHS OF INFANTS OVER 1 MONTH.

Age at death:

Under 2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	7 mths.	8 mths.	9 mths.	10 mths.	11 mths.	12 mths.
4	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

Sex:—

Males.	Females.
4	4

Cause of Deaths:

Group Cause.	Specific Disease.	Total.
Infections.	Pneumonia	2
	Bronchitis	2
Congenital Defects.	Hydro-Nephritis with Con- genital Valve of Urethra ...	1
	Cerebral Tumour	2
Accidents.	Asphyxia	1

STILL-BIRTHS.

There were 33 still-births allocated to Ipswich in 1954, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total births of 16.84 as compared with 16.92 in 1953.

ANALYSIS.

(1) GENERAL.

Total Number.	Illegitimate.	Rate per 1,000. Live and Still-births
33	2	16.84

(2) SEX.

Males.	Females.
14	19

3) MATURITY.

Full Term	Premature.				
	-1 lb.	1-2 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	3-4 lbs.	4-5½ lbs.
14	—	3	7	3	6

(4) PLACE IN FAMILY.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	Not Stated.
9	10	5	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

(5) ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

Hospital	Doctor	Municipal Clinic	Not Stated
6	25	2	—

(6) PLACE OF BIRTH.

Place.		Cases delivered.	Still-births.	Rate.
Hospital.	East Suffolk Hospital	1	—	—
	Borough General Hospital	433	20	4.6%
	Other Hospitals	—	1	—
Maternity Homes.	Ipswich Maternity Home	443	3	0.6%
	Other Maternity Homes	—	—	—
Domiciliary.	Doctors' Booked cases	809	6	0.7%
	Midwives' Booked cases	180	3	1.6%
	Emergency cases	3	—	—

(7) ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.

Maternal Abnormalities.	Foetal Abnormalities.	Difficult Labour.	Strangulation by Cord.	No obvious cause.
10	3	8	1	11

(a) *Maternal Abnormalities*:—

Diabetes 1, Ante-partum haemorrhage 6, Toxaemia 1, Essential Hypertension 1, Hyperemesis 1.

(b) *Foetal Abnormalities*:—

Anencephalic 3.

(c) *Difficult Labour*:—

Breech 4, Uterine Inertia 3, Forceps 1.

(8) CONDITION OF FOETUS.

Fresh	...	17
Macerated	...	16

CANCER.

In presenting the following report upon Cancer statistics the local figures have been utilized.

A total of 194 deaths (95 males and 99 females) were ascribed to Cancer during 1954 as compared with 209, 223, 195 and 179 respectively in the four preceding years.

17.8% of the deaths from all causes were due to Cancer.

61 males and 58 females dying from Cancer were over 65 years of age.

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from cancer since 1851:—

Period.	Numbers and Death-rates.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
1851—1860	21	.12	80	.42	101	.28
1861—1870	47	.25	143	.66	190	.47
1871—1880	96	.43	193	.77	289	.61
1881—1890	115	.45	243	.84	358	.66
1891—1900	182	.63	299	.90	481	.77
1901—1910	290	.87	413	1.11	703	1.00
1911—1920	399	1.10	562	1.39	961	1.25
1921—1930	523	1.33	694	1.58	1217	1.46
1931—1940	696	1.62	887	1.83	1583	1.72
1941—1950	883	1.84	889	1.85	1772	1.84
1851—1855	12	.15	43	.47	55	.32
1856—1860	9	.10	37	.38	46	.25
1861—1865	12	.13	77	.74	89	.45
1866—1870	85	.36	66	.59	101	.48
1871—1875	48	.46	103	.86	151	.67
1876—1880	48	.42	90	.69	138	.56
1881—1885	50	.40	117	.84	167	.63
1886—1890	65	.50	126	.84	191	.68
1891—1895	74	.53	145	.91	219	.73
1896—1900	108	.72	154	.90	262	.81
1901—1905	117	.73	164	.90	281	.82
1906—1910	173	1.01	249	1.31	422	1.17
1911—1915	196	1.09	274	1.38	470	1.24
1916—1920	203	1.11	288	1.40	491	1.26
1921—1925	256	1.34	329	1.53	585	1.44
1926—1930	267	1.33	365	1.62	632	1.48
1931—1935	314	1.48	443	1.87	757	1.69
1936—1940	382	1.75	444	1.76	826	1.76
1941—1945	406	1.99	427	1.87	833	1.92
1946—1950	477	1.94	462	1.75	939	1.84
1946	100	2.18	92	1.78	192	1.97
1947	80	1.68	88	1.66	168	1.67
1948	94	1.95	92	1.70	186	1.82
1949	100	1.92	84	1.61	184	1.77
1950	103	1.97	106	2.02	209	2.00
1951	109	2.09	114	2.19	223	2.14
1952	98	1.84	97	1.82	195	1.83
1953	100	1.79	79	1.41	179	1.59
1954	95	1.75	99	1.83	194	1.79

The following Table shows the site distribution of the deaths from cancer:—

Site					Males	Females	Total
Stomach	...	...	...	...	21	21	42
Lungs and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	25	7	32
Breast	...	...	...	...	—	18	18
Female Generative Organs	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
All others	...	...	...	...	49	47	96

Table showing age and sex distribution of the cancer deaths for 1938, 1952, 1953 and 1954.

Age Periods	1938.			1952.			1953.			1954.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
— 5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 25	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
— 45	4	12	16	5	7	12	7	6	13	3	9	12
— 65	29	43	72	25	17	42	45	22	67	31	32	63
— 75	21	25	46	40	37	77	22	26	48	32	30	62
+ 75	19	19	38	26	35	61	25	25	50	29	28	57
Totals	74	99	173	98	97	195	100	79	179	95	99	194

SECTION B.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 22. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Facilities for Ante and Post-Natal Care.

Child Welfare - Clinics.

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers.

Infectious Diseases.

Maternal Deaths.

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Dental Care.

Montrose Day Nursery.

Women's Welfare Clinic.

Residential Accommodation for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

Facilities for Ante-natal and Post-natal care.

Post-natal sessions are worked in conjunction with the ante-natal clinics and during 1954 they were held at the under-mentioned Centres:

- (a). Central Clinic, Elm Street.
- (b). Gainsborough Clinic, Clapgate Lane.
- (c). Whitton Clinic, Shakespeare Road.
- (d). Allington Clinic, Woodbridge Road.
- (e). Maidenhall Clinic, Cranfield's Sports Pavilion, Halifax Road.

Year	Total Births (Live & Still)	No. of Clinic Centres at end of year.	Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	Total number of attendances	No. of women in attendance
1948	1,885	3	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 12	8,048 692	1,706 541
1949	1,960	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	5,553 527	1,003 354
1950	1,889	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	4,498 544	785 359
1951	1,818	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	37 20	4,480 371	1,257 234
1952	1,793	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	39 20	4,662 344	1,441 234
1953	1,950	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	49 24	4,569 290	1,399 185
1954	1,960	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	52 24	4,001 186	1,351 143

A record of attendances is kept at the ante-natal clinics and future appointments given; these appointments are checked weekly and non-attenders are visited at their homes by midwives.

Blood specimens are taken at local authority clinics at the time of the mother's first attendance, or if referred specifically for this purpose, by her own doctor.

Facilities are readily available for the routine X-ray of expectant mothers.

CHILD WELFARE.

Infants remain under the care of the midwives for twenty-eight days and then are put in touch with the health visitor of the area.

During 1954 seventeen Child Welfare clinics were held weekly at six different centres; details of attendances are as follows:—

<i>Clinic.</i>	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Central ...	9,106	8,126	5,611	4,935	4,768	5,362	5,319
Gainsborough ...	4,605	4,023	4,191	4,811	3,649	4,204	4,100
Whitton ...	2,110	3,587	3,650	3,813	3,864	3,295	3,268
Allington ...	—	—	3,858	5,126	5,216	6,057	6,340
Maidenhall ...	—	—	—	157	1,612	1,634	1,469
Rushmere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
Total	15,821	15,736	17,310	18,842	19,109	20,552	20,896

(a). No. of Centres provided at end of year ... 6

(b). No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held per month
(4 weeks). ... 68

(c). No. of children who attended the Centres ... 3,692

(d). No. of children who attended the Centres during
the year and who were born in:—

1954	...	...	...	1,103
1953	...	...	...	970
1949-1952	...	...	...	1,619

(e). Total number of attendances made by children
included under (c):—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	13,682
Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	7,214

EXAMINATION OF INFANTS BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following table:—

Age.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954
— 1	4,465	4,284	2,871	3,359	3,810	4,026	3,183
— 2	1,162	1,269	937	1,181	1,152	1,123	1,020
— 3	533	847	700	847	698	687	589
— 4	420	599	658	587	531	587	527
— 5	202	372	458	527	481	416	350
Total	6,782	7,371	5,624	6,501	6,672	6,839	5,669

Children requiring medical treatment are referred to their own practitioners. Specialist attention, X-ray or Laboratory investigations are obtained through liaison with the Hospital.

Regular immunisation and vaccination clinics are held, and in addition these facilities are available at ordinary Child Welfare clinics.

The Ophthalmic Consultant attends each week at the Central clinic; the following figures relate to children under school age examined during the year:—

Number of children examined	...	...	60
Number of attendances	...	...	88
Number for whom glasses were ordered	...	...	20
Number for whom glasses were changed	...	...	9
Number referred for treatment other than glasses	...	...	2
Number to continue present glasses	...	...	7
Number to discontinue wearing glasses	...	...	1

A special clinic is held at Maidenhall (Wednesday, 1.30-2.30 p.m.) where advice and encouragement is given to mothers who are having difficulty in establishing breast feeding.

Illegitimate infants are followed up as necessary by the Superintendent Health Visitor. Emphasis is placed on the importance of keeping mother and child together, where possible, and help is given in caring for children in the Day Nursery. Other cases are referred to the Children's Officer with a view to placing the children with suitable foster-parents or arranging for their adoption.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

(b) *Puerperal Pyrexia.*

Fifty-nine cases were notified during 1954.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were 3 Maternal Deaths registered in 1954, due to—

Sepsis	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Died under Anaesthetic	...	...	...	1

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILKS, ETC.

Welfare Foods under the Government's Welfare Foods Scheme are distributed at all infant welfare centres. At four of them situated at various points in the town, distribution is on a full-time basis. The local Food Office ceased to distribute welfare foods in July, 1954 and

the Council has since been entirely responsible. It was decided at the date on which the transfer took place that welfare foods should be sold for cash, thus relieving the mothers of the need to purchase postage stamps and incidentally the need of keeping supplies of stamps at the clinics against emergencies. From an administrative point of view it is also more satisfactory. The following tables show the quantities of foods, etc. issued during 1954:—

(a) *Dried Milk:*

National Dried Milk full and half cream	tins	43,146
Other Dried Milks	... packets	6,165
		<hr/> 49,311 <hr/>

(b) *Other Foods, Etc.* ...

Bemax	...	...	...	231
Maltoline	...	...	...	449
Farex	...	...	...	1,724
Laetagol	large	...	...	236
	small	...	...	207
Marmite	...	...	...	2,496
Ovaltine	...	...	...	6,530
Cereals	...	...	...	1,460
Virol	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	...	...	694
	1-lb.	...	...	518

(c) *Supplied by Ministry of Food:*

Orange Juice	...	...	Bottles	56,963
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	„	11,917
Vitamin Tablets	...	...	Packets	3,160

DENTAL CARE.

The number of sessions devoted to treatment by the Dental Surgeons was 145.

Expectant mothers	...	...	30
Nursing mothers	...	...	25
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	55
Children under five	...	...	90

(a) Numbers provided with treatment by Dental Surgeons:

	Examined.	Needing treatment.	Treated.	Made dentally fit.
Expectant Mothers	102	94	74	39
Nursing Mothers	53	52	47	37
Total	155	146	121	76
Children under five	564	496	483	462

(b) Forms of treatment provided by Dental Surgeons:—

	Extrac- tions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Other Operations	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Dentures re-paired
		Local	General					Full	Partial	
Expectant mothers	167	29	55	84	4	30	1	8	6	—
Nursing mothers	141	18	54	56	—	18	—	10	23	1
Total	308	47	109	140	4	48	1	18	29	1
Children under five	502	25	361	202	257	129	—	—	—	—

(c) Visits to Dental Surgeons:—

Expectant mothers	...	...	308
Nursing mothers	...	...	251
Children under five	...	...	904

(d) Work carried out by Oral Hygienist:—

		Referred	Treated	Completed	Attendants	Sessions worked
Expectant mothers	...	57	42	23	83	17
Nursing mothers	...	29	26	14	68	13
Total	...	86	68	37	151	30
Children under five	...	1	1	1	1	—

The children at Raeburn Road Nursery and Montrose Day Nursery have continued to receive dental inspection and treatment during the year.

MONTROSE DAY NURSERY.

Montrose Day Nursery was opened on the 25th January, 1943, and provides accommodaton for 50 children. At the end of 1954 the places provided at Montrose numbered 60, being 25 in the group 0-2 years and 35 in the 2-5 years group.

The circumstances of the families giving reasons for attendance at the Nursery are shown below:—

	1949	1952	1953	1954
Mother sole support of child ...	31	14	27	32
Husband sick ...	6	1	—	—
Mother sick ...	—	—	—	1
Mother and father working ...	15	21	6	5
Others ...	8	11	3	3
	60	47	36	41

Figures as at 31st December.

The staff consists of matron, deputy matron, warden, three nursery trained nurses, and eight student nursery nurses. Besides regular study periods during duty hours, the students are expected to undertake a not inconsiderable amount of private study in order to prepare themselves for the examination. The student nursery nurses attend lectures as follows:—

Lectures on the preservation of health and the care and management of the infant and young child and their environmental needs, are given by the Senior Medical Officer and the Matron. The educational part of the Syllabus for the 2-5 year old children is undertaken by the Head Mistress of the Nursery School, while the Local Education Authority arranges for the subjects taken in Higher Education Course by the students.

During 1954 two students sat for the National Nursery Examinations Board examination and both were successful.

The following table shows the average attendances, the number of admissions and the number of discharges during the years 1948 to 1954.

	Age	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Average Attendances (Daily)	0-2 2-5	50 places 17 } 28 } +5	50 places 20 } 34 } +5	50 places 18 } 35 } +5	(56 to 70 places) 15 } 24 } +39	60 places 18 } 30 } +48	60 places 10.8 } 19.5 } +30.3	60 places 17.4 } 17.3 } +34.7
Admissions	0-2 2-5	42 } 31 } 73	32 } 10 } +2	34 } 12 } +6	44 } 28 } 72	40 } 37 } 77	38 } 38 } 76	41 } 34 } 75
Discharges	0-2 2-5	26 } 39 } 65	18 } 24 } +2	17 } 27 } +4	19 } 30 } +9	30 } 55 } 85	28 } 64 } 92	28 } 41 } 69

WOMEN'S WELFARE CLINIC.

On the 6th December, 1949, in response to a number of requests, a Women's Welfare Clinic was established as an integral part of the ante and post natal services provided in connection with the care of mothers and young children. The sessions have been held fortnightly from 5.30 to 7 p.m. on alternate Mondays at the Allington House Clinic.

Patients are referred mainly by their own doctors, also by health visitors and midwives.

Arrangements have been made for out-district cases from the neighbouring county areas to attend.

Patients in the county borough are not charged for consultation, but have to purchase appliances as necessary. Appliances may be issued free of charge where the financial circumstances of the patient are such as to cause hardship. Details of attendances were as follows:—

	1951	1952	1953	1954
(a) Number of women attending ...	127	147	166	167
(b) Number of attendances during year	279	315	325	336

A weekly morning session is held for County cases. 150 women attended during 1954 and total attendances were 212.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION (OTHER THAN MOTHER AND BABY HOMES) PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT OR NURSING MOTHERS AND FOR YOUNG CHILDREN UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

Arrangements made by the Local Authority in view of the recommendations contained in Circular 2866 in relation to illegitimate children have continued throughout the five years since the 5th July, 1948. The Local Authority makes a contribution of £250 per annum towards the expenses incurred by the St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. That Association provides a Moral Welfare Worker who investigates cases referred to her, advises the patients and arranges accommodation as necessary. All cases coming to the notice of the officers of the Public Health Department are referred to the Worker and the contribution made by the Council to the expenses of the Association includes a proportion towards the expenses incurred in accommodating unmarried mothers in Homes, arrangements for which are made by the Welfare Worker.

Where expectant mothers are in need of temporary accommodation under the National Assistance Act they are admitted to the Social Welfare Institution at Heathfields, Woodbridge Road East, which is

under the control of the Welfare Services Committee. The Health Committee contributes towards the expenses incurred in accommodating an expectant mother during the last six weeks of pregnancy and arrangements are made with the Hospital Management Committee for the mothers to be admitted to maternity accommodation for their confinements.

The Council have arranged temporary accommodation at the Nurses' Home, No. 9, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich, for the reception of nursing mothers with their babies when they are in need of temporary accommodation and because facilities at Heathfields are unsuitable for nursing mothers. In cases where the mothers are not breast-feeding their babies, they are re-admitted to Heathfields and the babies are admitted to the Children's Nursery, Britannia Road.

During 1954 the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association sent 19 Ipswich patients to residential institutions; in addition two expectant mothers were admitted to the National Assistance Institution for whom financial responsibility was accepted by the Ipswich County Borough Council.

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Clinics.

Analgesia.

Intra-Gastric Oxygen.

Pupil Midwives—Part II Training.

Medical Aid.

Deliveries attended by Midwives.

Administration of Analgesics.

Statistics—Births and Stillbirths.

Comments on Tables.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Staff: 1 Non-Medical Supervisor.
 17 Midwives (7 Teaching Midwives).
 12 Pupil Midwives.

During 1954, 1,000 confinements were attended by the midwives, who continue to visit for a period of 28 days.

From the 1st April, 1954 the midwives also visited in their own homes, 631 mothers who were confined in institutions. 5,472 visits were made, usually between the 10th-28th day.

CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal Clinics provide Medical Officer sessions and Midwives' Sessions (at which booked General Practitioners cases are seen). Excellent co-operation with the General Practitioner Services has been maintained. There are few defaulters, and in these cases midwives pay follow-up visits.

MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

All primipara in the town are invited to attend Mothercraft Classes. A minimum of five classes are held in each course of Lectures, at which 15-20 mothers attend at any one time. The Talks embrace:—

- (1) Physiology of Pregnancy and Labour, with an introduction to Relaxation.
- (2) Diet and Hygiene in pregnancy.
- (3) Preparation for Breast Feeding.
- (4) Preparation of layette, etc., together with bathing of a baby.
- (5) Care of the Newborn Baby, and demonstration of Gas & Air Machine.

Husbands are invited to an evening Talk at the end of each Course.

These Classes have been held for the past two years. General Practitioners, Midwives and above all the mothers themselves are obtaining considerable benefit from these Classes.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The Premature Baby continues to have specialised care at home. Each midwife is trained to care for premature babies in her area. She has the assistance of a pupil midwife and special equipment.

Special nursing care at home was provided for 52 premature infants in 1954.

ANALGESIA.

Pethidine is issued to all Domiciliary Midwives and to the Staff at the Ipswich Maternity Home.

INTRA-GASTRIC OXYGEN.

Every midwife is equipped and trained in the use of intra-gastric oxygen for the resuscitation of the New-born. In 1954, 20 babies were resuscitated by this method, which is considered to be of immeasurable value.

OBSTETRIC FLYING SQUAD.

The Flying Squad answered 3 calls during 1954. This invaluable service by the Hospital Staff is greatly appreciated.

PART II TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Ipswich Second Period Training School trains an average of 24 Pupils per year. The Pupils reside in a Hostel and spend their six months' training entirely on the district. Transport by car is available for pupils during the hours of darkness.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the Year.						
(1)	Domiciliary Cases.					
	Doctor not booked.		Doctor booked.		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another) (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (5)		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	4	177	389	430	1,000	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organizations—						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	3	1	4	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,451
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	6	—	6	—
TOTALS	4	177	398	431	1,010	1,481

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the fourteenth day—539.

MIDWIVES IN PRACTICE.

Number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority who were:—

(a)	Employed by voluntary organisations as domiciliary Midwives <i>otherwise</i> than under arrangement made with the Health Authority under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	In private practice as:—					
	(i) Domiciliary Midwives	...	...	...	...	3
	(ii) Midwives in Institutions, i.e.					
	Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	—
	In Hospitals and Maternity Homes	...	...	...	...	20
					Total	24
(c)	Midwives employed on 31st December, 1954 by the Local Authority:—					
	Non-Medical Supervisor	...	...	...	...	1
	Midwives	...	...	...	...	17
					Total	18

MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT 1951.

Number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951 by a Midwife:—

(a)	For Domiciliary cases:—					
	(i) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	...	—			
	(ii) Others	...	...	38	Total	38

During the year 1953 Medical Aid was summoned in 43 domiciliary cases.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESICS.

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the Area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:—
- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----|-----|----|----------|
| (i) | Domiciliary | ... | ... | 18 | |
| (ii) | In Institutions | ... | ... | 18 | Total 36 |
- (b) 18 sets of apparatus are in use by Domiciliary Midwives. All midwives employed by the Local Authority are now in possession of a set.
- (c) In 914 cases analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives, representing about 91% of deliveries.

During the year 1953, analgesics were administered in 933 cases Midwives in Domiciliary practice.

TABLE II.

	1952				1953				1954			
	Midwives cases		Maternity nurse cases		Midwives cases		Maternity nurse cases		Midwives cases		Maternity nurse cases	
	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.
LIVE BIRTHS.												
No. of Cases.	25	205	262	603	1,098	20	189	209	610	1,028	22	160
Delivery by forceps.	1	—	32	19	52	—	—	23	17	40	2	1
Breaches.	1	2	6	7	16	—	6	1	6	13	—	3
Midwife Aid called in during labour.	2	2	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	8	3	9
Prematures.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to Hospital.	—	—	3	2	5	—	1	4	3	5	1	3
Retained at home.	2	9	12	11	34	1	6	12	18	37	1	8
Patient sent to hospital during labour.	2	2	12	8	24	—	2	9	10	21	—	4
Deaths (still-born).	—	—	3	3	7	—	—	2	—	2	—	1
Obstetrical complications and pre-eclampsia.	—	—	185	268	453	—	—	159	256	407	—	—
STILLBIRTHS.												
No. of Cases.	—	4	6	3	13	—	2	3	5	10	—	3
Delivery by forceps.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Breaches.	—	2	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Midwife Aid called in during labour.	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patient sent to hospital during labour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths.	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Obstetrical complications and pre-eclampsia.	—	—	3	2	6	—	—	1	4	5	—	2
Obs. periton booked and present.	—	—	5	2	7	—	—	3	4	7	—	—
Totals.	25	205	262	603	1,098	20	189	209	610	1,028	22	160
Totals.	1,016	45	16	12	8	12	3	2	2	3	12	7

TABLE III.

LIVE AND STILL-BIRTHS.	1954	1953	1952
No. of Maternity Nurse cases attended ...	819	808	854
No. of these at which the Obstetrician was actually present	389	414	463
% of Obstetrician attendances	47	51	54
% of cases where Maternity Nurse reverted to function as a Midwife	53	49	46

COMMENTS ON TABLES.

“Medical Aids sent during labour.” These figures refer only to cases in which assistance from a doctor is sought before the birth is completed and does not include perineal repairs or attendance on the newborn child, etc.

“Patients sent into Hospital during labour.” These figures refer to cases which had arranged for domiciliary confinement, but in which an emergency arose during the labour necessitating hospitalisation.

“Booked Obstetrician Cases.” Includes all those in which the patient had arranged for maternity services with her own practitioner, whether or not the practitioner elected to be present at the time of the confinement.

All booked midwife cases regularly attend the Municipal Ante-Natal clinics—special visits are paid to those who are unable to attend.

All midwives attend not less than once monthly to examine their own cases—they bring a case requiring special examination up to any clinic for immediate advice.

SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING.

Health Visiting Service.

Visits by Health Visitors.

Other Visits:

School Children.

Old People.

Tuberculous Patients.

Other Infectious Diseases.

The authorised establishment of the Health Visiting Service is one Superintendent and 16 Health Visitors. It was not possible to recruit qualified staff up to the full establishment, and consequently a number of nurses (S.R.N.) were employed at minor ailment, immunisation and certain infant welfare clinics. They also carried out cleanliness inspections in schools and assisted at periodic medical inspections.

Two bursaries are offered each year at the rate of £300 a year to selected candidates to assist them to undergo a course of training to qualify as health visitors.

Members of the staff are sent to refresher courses in accordance with the recommendations of Nurses' Salaries Committee Notes No. 15.

The following statistics will indicate the work undertaken by this section:—

Visits by Health Visitors.

	Children.		*Mis- cellaneous.	Total effective visits.	'Ineffective' visits. 'No one at home'	Total (All visits).
	— 1	1—5				
1949	12,792	11,666	1,131	25,589	7,260	32,849
1950	13,804	15,450	2,198	31,452	7,596	39,048
1951	11,770	14,257	1,256	27,283	5,735	33,018
1952	11,742	12,648	1,730	25,130	4,181	30,311
1953	12,342	12,534	2,679	27,555	4,319	31,874
1954	12,086	11,242	2,039	25,367	3,855	29,222

**Miscellaneous Visits (1954):—*

T.B. cases	...	...	1,165
Old persons	...	...	97
School children	...	...	371
Specials	...	...	246
Infectious diseases	...	...	160
Total	...	...	2,039

Year.	Children.		
	—1	1—5	Total.
Average			
1921—1925	2,090	1,910	4,000
1926—1930	1,596	2,013	4,609
1931—1935	3,396	6,168	9,564
1936—1940	3,236	5,258	8,494
1941—1945	4,205	6,333	10,538
1946—1950	9,064	9,888	19,852
1946	8,156	8,900	17,056
1947	6,056	3,764	9,820
1948	9,009	9,661	18,670
1949	12,792	11,666	24,458
1950	13,804	15,450	29,254
1951	11,770	14,257	26,027
1952	11,742	12,648	24,390
1953	12,342	12,534	24,876
1954	12,086	11,242	23,328

SECTION 25. HOME NURSING SERVICE.

• Home Nursing Service.

Analysis of Cases.

Cases Treated.

Visits Paid.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Year.	Total Nurses (Equiv. whole- time).	Male Nurses	Cases Attended.	Visits.
1948 (July-Dec.)	5	—	465	10,176
1949	14 2/3	3	1,377	36,099
1950	16	4	1,635	38,606
1951	17	5	1,738	41,663
1952	17	5	1,798	45,688
1953	18	6	2,033	49,816
1954	18	6	2,231	52,557

2,231 cases were attended by the Home Nursing Service during 1954, which shows an increase of 143 from those reported for 1953. 237 cases have been carried over into 1955 as against 257 cases which were brought forward from 1953.

The number of visits paid to patients increased by 2,741. This increase is undoubtedly due to a greater number of long-term cases, and to a less degree by the fact that there were more acutely ill patients dealt with who required nursing attention more than once a day. The chronic sick group of patients still predominates in the service generally.

	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,673	44,372
Surgical	388	6,227
Infectious Diseases	4	16
Tuberculosis	59	1,520
Maternal complications	17	189
Others	90	233
TOTALS	2,231	52,557

	Cases.	Visits paid.
No. of patients who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	898	20,855
No. of children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	165	1,213
No. of patients who had more than 24 visits during the year	731	19,752

The following tables will show the extent to which the Service was used month by month throughout the year.

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
New Cases treated monthly ...	208	198	218	174	147	157	125	122	104	150	139	109	1,974
From previous month ...	257	259	239	249	266	250	239	236	235	242	233	234	2,939
Discharged ...	171	175	183	129	128	144	99	101	122	113	113	134	1,617
Died ...	18	23	13	16	23	14	13	14	22	28	11	20	215
Hospital ...	17	20	12	12	12	10	19	8	13	13	14	12	162
Remaining under treatment ...	259	239	249	266	250	239	236	235	242	233	234	237	2,919

NUMBER OF VISITS PAID.

MONTHLY VISITS. Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
District 1 (Bramford Rd.-London Rd. Norwich Rd.-Whitton) ...	1143	1156	1154	1069	1099	909	931	951	964	1078	1114	1051	12,619
District 2 (Woodbridge-Foxhall-Spring and Bixley Roads) ...	1393	1198	1240	1266	1160	994	980	1068	891	955	961	957	13,003
District 3 (Clapgate Lane-Nacton Road- Felixstowe Road) ...	1139	993	974	1017	1141	1139	992	998	1020	1190	1140	1183	12,932
District 4 (Stoke-Town Centre)...	1355	1191	1175	1197	1294	1034	1036	957	1000	1135	1175	1394	13,943
Total ...	5030	4538	4543	4549	4694	4076	3939	3974	3875	4364	4390	4585	52,557

The number of cases attended during the year was 2,231. Of these 257 were transferred as continuing cases from 1953; new cases numbered 1,974.

SECTION 26.- VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation Scheme.

Diphtheria Boosting Injections.

Whooping Cough.

Vaccination.

Immunisation.

International Certificate of Vaccination.

It is recognised that the personal influence of the health visitor is the biggest single factor in achieving a high level of immunisation in the pre-school child. Efforts are constantly being made during routine visiting to persuade parents to allow their children to be vaccinated and immunised against both diphtheria and whooping cough. Leaflets are distributed at infant welfare clinics and whilst visiting; stamped cards are sometimes left for the parents to send in requesting an appointment at the clinic; parents are, however, always advised that they have the choice if they prefer, of taking their children to the general practitioner. On their first birthday a greetings card is sent to every child which carries a reminder that immunisation should have been completed. Lists are circulated within the department of those who have started immunisation and those who have completed it and these are of material help to the health visitor in rounding up parents who require more than the minimum of persuasion. Lists are also kept of children who fail to keep an appointment and efforts are made to re-visit the parent to ascertain the reason for non-attendance.

Special immunisation sessions are held at the various clinics in the town and although mothers are encouraged to attend with their children by appointment, immunisation/vaccination is also carried out at all the infant welfare sessions at which a doctor is in attendance.

There was a considerable decrease in the amount of immunisation carried out in 1954, due in part to the fact that for the first time immunisation at clinics was discontinued during the period when cases of poliomyelitis were occurring. No immunisation was carried out for approximately two-and-a-half months from July 23rd to October 8th.

Whilst there is no reason to suppose that this has caused any substantial fall in the numbers of children eventually immunised, the delay has probably resulted in some children being immunised in the early months of 1955 who would normally have been immunised in 1954.

DIPHTHERIA BOOSTING INJECTIONS.

Boosting doses against diphtheria are available at special immunisation or infant welfare clinics. The question of the desirability of reinforcing the level of immunisation is also discussed by the school nurse or doctor at the time of the "entrant" examination in school.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

The percentage of children immunised against whooping cough as well as diphtheria is satisfactory.

VACCINATION.

Age Groups.	Primary Vaccinations.		Re-vaccinations.	
	By Drs.	By L.A.	By Drs.	By L.A.
Under 1 year ...	374	258	6	15
1-4 years ...	69	20	4	—
5-14 years ...	24	5	19	2
15 years or over ...	125	3	170	32
	592	286	199	49
Totals ...	878		248	

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

The following table gives the number of children who at the 31st December, 1954 had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1940.

Age at 31.12.54, i.e., born in year.	Under 1 1954	1-4 1953-1950	5-9 1949-1945	10-14 1944-1940	Under 15 TOTAL
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster).					
A. 1950-1954 ...	80	4,883	5,250	1,009	11,326
B. 1949 or earlier ...	—	—	3,180	5,298	8,478
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	1,940	7,370	16,100		25,400
Immunity. Index. 100 A/C ...	4.1%	66.2%	90.0%		—

The apparently large fall in the percentage of children who were immunised in the year of their birth (Immunity index) is due to the fact that for the first time the figure represents only those children who had completed their primary course of immunisation. On the same basis the Immunity index for 1953 would have been 7.3%, and this fall is largely accounted for as above by the fact that many courses of immunisation were not completed before the end of the year, due to the suspension of immunisation during the period stated.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION.

249 certificates requiring the signature of the Doctor authenticated were dealt with during 1954.

SECTION 27.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Service.

Statistical Tables.

Hospital Car Service.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1954.

During 1954 the ambulance service was called upon to carry an increased number of patients. The increase occurred despite repeated pleas from the Ministry of Health for economies. In order to meet the new demands, ideas and methods were developed, the more important of these being the use of radio control and the design of a dual-purpose vehicle for the conveyance of sitting patients.

Radio telephony enabled more work to be undertaken by the vehicles with a reduction in the number of miles per patient. Without that equipment it is doubtful whether the service could have absorbed the increased demand without a decrease in the standard of efficiency. Unless the demand is stabilised, further increases in staff and vehicles will be inevitable.

The increase in sitting patients necessitated the introduction of a dual-purpose vehicle to the fleet. That vehicle, designed to carry up to fourteen sitting patients or one stretcher patient, had an initial cost which showed a saving over orthodox vehicles. The success of the venture is illustrated by figures in the attached tables and the reduction in the cost of the Hospital Car Service.

The ambulance station in Wolsey Street is a temporary building having been converted from old stables. Vehicles are housed in garages without heating and in such a manner that washing and cleaning have to be carried out in the open in all weather conditions.

TABLES.

(1) The miles run by each of the ambulances during the year.

Regd. No.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1953
PV. 6607 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	366	—	—	111	—	—	1,632
•PV. 6415 ...	541	539	453	170	235	164	442	366	41	183	—	43	3,288	4,516
ADN. 165 ...	1,185	1,311	1,174	1,530	1,104	1,326	1,581	1,135	1,378	1,469	1,443	1,006	15,642	15,005
APV. 600 ...	1,138	1,225	1,636	906	1,424	1,106	994	1,336	1,359	1,091	1,238	1,950	15,412	15,069
APV. 816 ...	1,362	1,338	1,485	742	899	866	838	785	1,031	749	1,550	1,409	13,054	15,464
BPV. 196 ...	769	729	1,066	823	1,152	759	524	460	1,011	2,241	912	644	11,090	5,906
Totals	4,995	5,142	5,814	4,171	4,814	4,221	4,379	4,082	4,820	5,733	5,254	5,061	58,486	57,592

* Withdrawn from service.

(2) The miles run by the sitting-case cars and other vehicles acting as sitting case cars.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1953
CDX 119 S.C.C. ...	1,689	1,204	2,519	2,449	2,219	2,411	2,146	2,044	1,678	2,437	1,794	1,551	24,141	1,419
*CPV 378 Dual P ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464	1,344	1,566	116	3,490	—
PV 9340 S.C.C. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,704
BDX 354 S.C.C. ...	1,609	2,141	2,214	2,503	2,517	2,645	2,581	2,314	2,501	1,820	1,514	2,207	26,566	20,580
BPV 976 Home Nursing Service Car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
CDX 57 Home Nursing Service Car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
BDX 916 Public Health Van	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
APV 46 Public Health Van	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
	6	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
Totals	3,304	3,345	4,733	4,982	4,736	5,056	4,727	4,358	4,643	5,601	4,874	3,874	54,233	43,052

* First time used.

	"A"			"B"			"C"		
	Patient carrying journeys			Service journeys			Other journeys		
	Journeys	Patients	Miles	Journeys	Miles	Journeys	Midwives and or Equipment	Miles	"A" Only.
Ambulances ...	2,563	7,895	58,153	46	199	24	40	134	Total patients carried 17,499 Ambulances 7,895 Sitting Cases 4,542 Other Vehicles 3 Miles ... 108,491 Ambulances 58,153 Sitting Cases 49,002 Other Vehicles 36
Sitting Case Cars and Dual P. Vehicle	1,557	9,592	49,902	81	477	738	854	3,818	
Other Vehicles ...	2	3	36	—	—	—	—	—	
Hospital Car Service ...	2,945	6,116	25,144½	—	—	—	—	—	Total patients carried 6,116 Miles ... 25,144½

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The demands made in respect of this service are reflected in the table below.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1953
Journeys	368	201	296	185	216	114	256	250	260	226	298	275	2,945	5,139
Cost	£84.19.9	£55.14.9	£80.14.8	£51.16.7	£56.8.5	£33.1.9	£69.18.0	£60.14.5	£58.19.4	£49.10.1	£65.7.6	£60.18.5	£728.3.8	£1,150.15.1
Miles	3,022½	1,911	2,890	1,790½	1,172	1,192	2,464½	2,104½	2,130	1,746½	2,320	2,401	25,144½	40,778½
Patients	721	403	616	390	445	247	513	491	551	490	650	599	6,116	5,665

SECTION 28.—PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Control of Tuberculosis:

Examination of Contacts.

Employment of Tuberculous Patients.

Care and After-Care Generally.

Voluntary Committee.

I. TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) *B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children.*

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children in the 13-14 year age group at four schools. The preliminary skin test was carried out on 278 children and produced a negative result in 184 cases who were given B.C.G. vaccination.

(b) *Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts.*

The present procedure is:—

- (i) When a diagnosis of tuberculosis is made, and exceptionally in other cases, a list of all household contacts is prepared.
- (ii) The health visitor of the area in which the patient lives visits the home and amongst her other duties, advises on isolation, disinfection, etc., and lists all home contacts. This list is forwarded to the Chest Clinic.
- (iii) Preliminary tuberculin testing (multiple puncture test) is carried out and read by the health visitor. Positive contacts attend the Chest Clinic for chest X-ray, and, in the case of children, for clinical examination, whilst negative contacts are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

All subsequent examinations of contacts are arranged by the Chest Clinic directly with the contacts. Defaulters on two appointments are visited by the health visitors. Efforts are concentrated on the first examination and B.C.G. vaccination of children.

The follow-up procedure is outlined below:—

Tuberculin Positive Children and Adult Contacts up to age 30.

- (a) Six-monthly X-ray for two years for all.
- (b) Six-monthly X-ray for as long as infectious patient is in household and for two years after the patient becomes and remains negative. If patient again becomes infectious, contacts must be followed up as before. New contacts in house must be examined or tested and followed up as above (new residents and new-born infants).

Tuberculin Negative Contacts refusing vaccination.

- (a) Six-monthly tuberculin tests as long as infectious case remains in household or for two years after patient is negative.
- (b) On conversion of tuberculin test X-ray three-monthly for six months, and then six-monthly as above.

B.C.G. Vaccinated Contacts.

- (a) Post-vaccination tuberculin test 8-12 weeks after conversion.
- (b) Annual X-ray and tuberculin test, the latter carried out by the health visitor at home and read at the Chest Clinic by the doctor at the same time as X-ray of chest.
- (c) Contacts reverting to negative must be re-vaccinated (not more than twice).

Contacts of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

- (a) As for pulmonary initially.
- (b) All negative reactors are offered B.C.G. vaccination and follow-up as before.
- (c) Positive reactors initial X-ray only.

The details of the Contact Examinations carried out in 1954 are as follows:—

No. of new cases of tuberculosis (all types) ...	77
No. of new contacts examined or in process of examination	520
No. of contacts per case	6.75
No. of male contacts per case	1.75
No. of female contacts per case	2.05
No. of child contacts per case	2.95

New Contact Examinations.

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
135	158	227	520

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in Contacts.

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	4	3	8

Percentage of new cases amongst new contacts 1.54%.

The average of six or more contacts examined for each new patient suffering from tuberculosis is most satisfactory.

Employment of Tuberculosis Patients.

Wherever possible, patients are persuaded to return to their previous employment after completing treatment. In the great majority this is suitable and employers have been very helpful and co-operative. The large firms with a work's medical officer are particularly helpful. In some cases, however, the patient's physical capacity for work is permanently reduced and there are no sheltered occupations available for these "respiratory cripples".

Patients unable to return to their former occupation are sent to one of the Government Training Centres. There are unfortunately no facilities for training infectious patients.

Only in exceptional circumstances is a patient recommended or accepted for training or colonising at Papworth.

Monthly meetings between Chest Clinic Medical Staff and the Disablement Resettlement Officers are held. The list of unemployed is reviewed and particular patients are interviewed.

The employment of infectious patients is considered on the facts in each case. With the assistance of the D.R.O.s it has been possible to place a few such patients in suitable employment where they are not a danger to others.

Case-Finding Surveys.

Tuberculin testing of school children was continued during 1954 and for the first time children in the 10-11 year old intermediate group were tested as well as entrants. The jelly test has been abandoned, and the multiple puncture test, which has proved far more reliable, is being used. All positive reactors are referred, with other members of the family, to the Chest Clinic for more detailed examination. The probable source of infection has been traced in 13 out of 24 newly discovered positive reactors. One new active case of adult tuberculosis has been discovered in this way.

Mass Radiography Unit.

The Norwich Radiography Unit visited Ipswich three times during the year between April and November. A total of 19,938 persons were X-rayed, comprised of 11,977 males and 7,961 females, and 23 (.12%) cases of newly discovered pulmonary tuberculosis were found.

(c) CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

- (i) Free Milk—at the end of 1954 twenty patients were in receipt of free milk.
- (ii) One patient was colonised at Papworth from 12th July to 30th October, the cost of £3 3s. 0d. per week being met by the local authority.
At the end of the year, no charges were being paid.
- (iii) The provision of beds and/or bedding on loan at appropriate monthly charges where the income is above the free scale continued throughout the year, and the following items were loaned during the year:—

Blankets	...	20	Pillows	...	1
Sheets	...	16	Mattresses	...	2
Pillow cases	...	6	Bedsteads	...	1
- (iv) £10 is paid annually to the local Voluntary After-Care Committee.

- (v) Leaflets prepared by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis are distributed through the medium of the Chest Clinic and by the health visitors.
- (vi) Patients were supplied with disinfectant on the advice of the Chest Physician.
- (vii) A supply of sputum flasks was available for issue to patients requiring them on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS.

Nursing equipment and apparatus is provided through the St. John Ambulance Association (local Comforts Depot). The annual contribution is made by the local health authority to the depot. The householder is normally expected to collect and return any articles borrowed.

The types of equipment available from the loan depot are as follows:—

Basins (dishes), enamelled, kidney shape.	Urinals, male and female.
Bed cradle, rests, etc.	Mugs, sputum.
Bottles, rubber, hot water.	Cans, douche.
Bowls, enamelled iron, round shape.	Kettles, steam.
Funnels, tubing, etc. (for bladder wash-outs).	Commodos.
Jug, enamelled iron, 1 quart size.	Sandbags.
Sheets, rubber, waterproof.	Crutches.
Sterilizers (fish kettles).	Chairs, wheeled.

IPSWICH VOLUNTARY TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Ipswich Corporation makes a grant of £10 a year to this Voluntary Committee. The Annual Report of the Committee for the year reveals the following information:

The Voluntary Committee.

The constitution of the Committee comprised representatives from the Chest Clinic, the Health Committee of the Ipswich Corporation, the local branch of the Royal College of Nursing, the Central Committee for Women's Clubs, the Inner Wheel of Ipswich, the Women's Co-operative Guild and the Public Health Department.

The work of the Committee has proceeded smoothly throughout the year—the main Committee has met on three occasions. The Case Sub-Committee has met on numerous occasions. A feature of the work this year has again been the number of occasions when assistance has been requested as a matter of urgency and the case has had to be dealt with within, on occasion, hours. The system has continued whereby a visit of investigation is paid by a member of the Committee before help is given. Once again a few of these interviews have been conducted at the Public Health Department.

The Seals Sale, 1954.

The Seals Sale commenced on the 19th October, 1954, and as in previous years stationery and posters were obtained from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Committee continued the practice of sending Christmas Greeting Cards and 502 cards were sent out to firms and individuals who had previously shown their interest by responding. Each Christmas Card was accompanied by two sheets of seals and a gummed label for the reply. 260 replies, representing a 52% response, were received. The amount raised from the distribution of Christmas Cards amounted to £156 ls. 8d., or an average of 6s. 3d. per card distributed.

Christmas Parcels.

An appeal was sent to a large number of firms asking them to assist once again in providing items for inclusion in Christmas parcels. Goods were received from nine firms and a number of individuals. The Voluntary Committee spent about £12 in buying additional foodstuffs to add variety to the parcels, and as a result 54 parcels were prepared and distributed, as compared with 41 in 1953.

Requests for Assistance.

Requests for assistance were not so numerous during 1954, although several of the cases dealt with presented somewhat larger problems than usual. In addition to material assistance, on many occasions general advice has been given.

During the year the following clothing was supplied to patients:—

Bedroom slippers	...	...	...	...	pairs	2
Napkins	...	...	...	...	dozens	2
Boys' trousers	...	...	...	...		1
Boys' socks	...	...	...	...	pairs	2
Children's coats	...	...	...	...		2
Children's shoes	...	...	...	...	pairs	2
Children's frocks	...	...	...	...		2
Ladies' petticoats	...	...	...	...		2
Knickers	...	...	...	...	pairs	2
Ladies' shoes	...	...	...	...	pairs	2
Winter dress	...	...	...	...		1
Gent.'s overcoat	...	...	...	...		1
Gent.'s jackets	...	...	...	...		2
Gent.'s trousers	...	...	...	...	pairs	3
Gent.'s shoes	...	...	...	...	pairs	1
Gent.'s pyjamas	...	...	...	...	pairs	1
Gent.'s shirts	...	...	...	...		4
Gent.'s vests	...	...	...	...		4

In addition, assistance was given as follows:

	<i>Cases dealt with</i>
Carpentry tools purchased and loaned to a patient who had recovered and wished to restart work, the patient to repay the loan over a period ...	1
Plumbing tools purchased for a recovered patient who will repay the cost over a period ...	1
Travelling expenses provided to enable relatives to visit patients in hospital ...	3
Payment of part cost towards decoration of bedroom ...	1
Purchase of a secondhand gas cooker for a patient who obtained furnished accommodation ...	1
Payment of fees to a lending library for a patient who was bedridden ...	1
Repairs to perambulator ...	1
Payment of gas bill ...	1
Payment of electricity bill ...	1
Supply of Casalan at request of Chest Physician	1
Payment of accounts outstanding in respect of coal	3
Supply of Milk Stout for a limited period at request of Chest Physician ...	1
Coal supplied to necessitous cases on the recommendation of the health visitor ...	2

Special Donations.

No grants were received from the Sunday Cinema Fund administered by the Ipswich Corporation during 1954, and consequently the balance-sheet was poorer by that amount. On the other hand, with the larger income from general sources over the last two years, it perhaps is not entirely fair to expect to take a share from the Sunday Cinemas Fund continuously. The usual donation of £10 was received from the Ipswich Corporation and the members of the Inner Wheel gave a special donation of £5. Under this heading I must also mention a donation of £2 2s. 0d. received from the charity activities of the Northgate School for Girls. The Committee are indebted to the W.V.S. for continued assistance in supplying clothing for female members of a number of families and to certain children.

The following Table shows the notifications of Tuberculosis since 1909:—

Year.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average 1911-1920	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
Average 1921-1930	79.9	71.9	151.8	29.1	29.6	58.7	109.0	101.5	210.5
Average 1931-1940	66.7	61.3	128.0	16.0	19.0	35.0	82.7	80.3	163.0
Average 1941-1950	52.4	39.2	91.6	14.1	13.0	27.1	66.5	52.2	118.7
1946	54	39	93	14	10	24	68	49	117
1947	51	36	87	8	10	18	59	46	105
1948	48	27	75	11	9	20	59	36	95
1949	42	31	73	11	8	19	53	39	92
1950	79	42	121	6	10	16	85	52	137
1951	93	60	153	13	17	30	106	77	183
1952	80	54	134	8	15	23	88	69	157
1953	49	38	87	6	6	12	55	44	99
1954	38	35	73	4	10	14	42	45	87

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1954.

Age.	Pulmonary.			All other forms.			Total 1954.			Total 1953. Persons.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
5—10	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1
10—15	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	2	5	4
15—20	3	4	7	—	2	2	3	6	9	14
20—25	1	10	11	—	—	—	1	10	11	13
25—35	9	9	18	—	3	3	9	12	21	30
35—45	3	4	7	3	1	4	6	5	11	7
45—55	6	3	9	—	2	2	6	5	11	11
55—65	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8	13
65 and over	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6	6
Total	38	35	73	4	10	14	42	45	87	99

SECTION 29.—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Description of Service and its Work.

Statistical Tables.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

In 1954 the old people again received the greatest proportion of domestic help. Proportions based on hours of help given were as follows:—

Old persons	...	...	...	35.5%
General sickness in household (mainly where mother is sick)	...	...	...	29%
Maternity	...	...	...	23.5%
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	12%

BENDIX WASHING MACHINE.

During the latter part of 1954 a local resident anonymously presented a Bendix Washing Machine for use in connection with washing from houses where the domestic help service is in attendance and there is soiled washing. The machine came into operation on the 28th November, 1954. One of the domestic helps has been trained in its use and attends on two half days a week. The washing is collected from and returned to the houses of the patients concerned. The charge is assessed at the hourly rate of charge for domestic help plus 50%, with a minimum of 1/-. The machine has proved of considerable assistance in dealing with heavily soiled items and in dealing also with large quantities of dirty clothing from "problem families".

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Monthly statement of cases receiving help and hours of attendance during 1954.

	No. of Cases receiving help at beginning of month. (1)			No. of New Cases during month. (2)			No. of Cases terminated during month. (3)			No. of Cases receiving help at end of month. (4)			No. of Visits undertaken by organiser. (5)		No. of hours of duty performed by helpers. (6)				No. Employed (Full and Part time) (7)				
	M	T	B	M	T	B	M	T	B	M	T	B	M	T	M	T	B	O	T	M	T		
JANUARY	6	6	91	103	9	—	15	24	7	—	13	20	8	6	93	107	44	502	544	2619	3665	40	
FEBRUARY	8	6	93	107	10	—	12	22	12	—	16	28	6	6	89	101	48	834	505	2286	3625	40	
MARCH	6	6	89	101	12	1	15	28	11	—	16	27	7	7	88	102	94	1019	553	2573	4145	40	
APRIL	7	7	88	102	10	1	12	23	10	—	5	15	7	8	95	110	76	928	522	2127	3577	40	
MAY	7	8	95	110	8	1	11	20	10	—	8	18	5	9	98	112	118	575	434	2133	3142	40	
JUNE	5	9	98	112	19	2	17	38	18	—	11	29	6	11	104	121	129	1098	378	1986	3462	40	
JULY	6	11	104	121	13	1	17	31	10	3	10	23	9	9	111	129	125	979	456	2696	4131	41	
AUGUST	9	9	111	129	9	—	11	20	9	—	9	18	9	9	113	131	101	684	368	2617	5069	44	
SEPTEMBER	9	9	113	131	10	—	18	28	10	—	13	23	9	9	118	136	121	881	469	2814	4164	47	
OCTOBER	9	9	118	136	15	—	26	41	20	—	20	40	4	9	124	137	151	1141	341	2429	3911	46	
NOVEMBER	4	9	124	137	13	1	22	36	13	1	11	25	4	9	135	148	90	803	393	2530	3726	44	
DECEMBER	4	9	135	148	14	—	22	36	13	2	24	39	5	7	133	145	128	1179	375	2840	4394	44	
TOTALS													1,225				10,623	5,338	29,050	45,011			—

M—Maternity Case confined at home.

TB—Tuberculous Case.

O—All other Cases.

T—Total.

SECTION 51.—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration.

Staff Employed.

Training of Mental Health Workers.

Duties delegated to Voluntary Association.

Co-ordination.

Prevention, Care and After-Care.

Short Term Care.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Guardianship and Supervision.

Occupation Centre.

Adult Classes.

Home Teaching.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee, which is composed of seven members appointed by the Health Committee and two members co-opted by reason of knowledge and experience of mental health problems, has met on five occasions during the year.

2. STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

(a) *Medical.*

Medical examinations and, as necessary, certification is carried out by the medical staff of the department who, in association with the Senior Mental Health Officer, carry out routine visitation of defectives on licence or under guardianship.

(b) *Social.*

(i) *Local Authority:*

1. A Senior Mental Health Officer who is also a Duly Authorised Officer (female) under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.
2. A Duly Authorised Officer (male) who also acts as a Mental Health Visitor. This officer holds the London B.Sc. (Sociology) (Hons.) and the London D.P.A.
3. Three part-time Duly Authorised Officers (male) who undertake duty mainly after normal office hours and at weekends.

(ii) *Ipswich Mental Welfare Association:*

1. The Secretary of this Association, who is also the Senior Mental Health Officer of the Local Authority as mentioned in 2(b)(i)1 above.
2. Assistant Secretary of the Association who is also a Mental Health Visitor (female).
3. A female Home Teacher, who is also Supervisor of women's classes.
4. A female Supervisor of the Occupation Centre for ineducable children, who holds the certificate of the National Association for Mental Health as an experienced worker.
5. Two female Assistant Supervisors of the Occupation Centre.
6. A male Supervisor of men's classes.

3. DUTIES DELEGATED TO VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

As in previous years, the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association has acted as agent of the Local Authority in so far as mental deficiency is concerned. The Association exercises statutory supervision of defectives living in the community, those subject to Guardianship

Orders, and also friendly supervision of persons not formally notified as mental defectives. The Association also provides an Occupation Centre for ineducable children and classes for men and women, as well as home training. That there is the closest co-operation between the Local Authority and the Association is ensured by the fact that the Senior Mental Health Officer of the department is also the Secretary of the voluntary agency.

As and when required arrangements have been made with other voluntary bodies for the care of individual cases, notably the National Association for Mental Health and the Mental After-Care Association.

4. CO-ORDINATION WITH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARDS AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES.

Patients on licence from Mental Deficiency Hospitals are supervised by the Mental Health Service as and when requested by the Superintendents of the hospitals concerned. Numbers as at 31st December, 1954:—

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Royal Eastern Counties					
Hospital	...	...	5	4	9
Heathfields	...	...	—	10	10
Little Plumstead Hall	...	...	3	—	3
			—	—	—
			8	14	22
			—	—	—

Applications for Mental Deficiency Hospital vacancies are made through the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board. There is a continued lack of institutional accommodation which remains a very grave problem, especially in the case of vacancies for low grade children. With regard to these cases, where the necessity is greatest, the vacancies are the most infrequent, and the strain on the mothers who have to look after them is considerable. A number of such children whose names have been on the institutional waiting list for years are attending the Occupation Centre in order to help the parents; at the Centre these are a distraction to the rest of the children and a great burden to the staff. Whilst there have been altogether seven admissions to M.D. Hospitals throughout 1954, only two of these have been for low grade children.

During the past year a considerable amount of psychiatric social work has been performed by the Mental Health Service Officer and the Duly Authorised Officer. This has taken the form of the visitation of patients where the mental disturbance is not necessarily so great as to require hospital treatment, assisting in the rehabilitation of certain patients discharged from Mental Hospitals, and the supplying of case histories to the hospitals of all patients admitted by the Mental Health Service.

5. ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY. SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

(a) *Prevention, Care and After-Care of Mental Illness.*

201 cases in all have been investigated during 1954; this figure includes admissions totalling 155, as well as many cases of discharge from the Mental Hospital. Three patients were given convalescent treatment during the year, their expenses being met under the provisions of the above-named Section of the N.H.S. Act, 1946.

(b) *Short Term Care of the Mentally Defective.*

Under the provisions of Circular 5 52 from the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made for the admission, for periods of a fortnight to a month, of 21 defectives to hospitals vested in the Regional Hospital Board. Most of these were children, and the rest thereby given to the parents was most necessary.

6. LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930.

The Mental Health Service Officer, the Duly Authorised Officer and the three part-time Duly Authorised Officers provide a 24-hour 7-day-a-week service, and a rota of duties is in the possession of the Borough Police and St. Clement's Mental Hospital. It is worthy of note that since the coming into force of the N.H.S. Act, 1946, on the 5th July, 1948, when, for the first time, this department became responsible for the admission of patients to Mental Hospitals, the number of persons so admitted by Duly Authorised Officers has increased each year. In 1948, 31 patients were admitted; in 1949, 57; 1950, 78; 1951, 80; 1952, 86; 1953, 114; 1954, 155; The details of admissions for 1954 are below:

Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals during 1954.

Forms of Admission.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Voluntary Patients ...	17	31	48
By Temporary Order ...		2	2
By "Three Day" Order ...	34	55	89
By Urgency Order ...	—	1	1
By Summary Reception Order	1	6	7
By Magistrates' Court Order	1	—	1
	53	95	148
Re-admission of licensed patients ...	3	4	7
Total Removals ...	56	99	155

7. MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

Ascertainment:

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cases reported by Local Education Authority—			
(i) Under section 57(3) ...	5	—	5
(ii) Under section 57(5) ...	7	3	10
Other defectives ascertained during 1954 and placed under statutory supervision	3	2	5
Other defectives reported during 1954 but not placed under statutory supervision	—	—	—
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year	15	5	20

Admissions to Institutions—

Males	5
Females	2
	—
	7
	—

Mental Defectives awaiting admission to Institutions:—

	31.12.53.	31.12.54.
Males	12	19
Females	20	21
	—	—
Totals	32	40
	—	—

Guardianship and Supervision.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Guardianship	1	1	2
Statutory Supervision	123	106	229
Voluntary Supervision	126	133	259
	—	—	—
Totals	250	240	490
	—	—	—

Number of Ipswich Defectives in hospitals (incl. licence):

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
123	95	218

8. FACILITIES FOR OCCUPATION AND TRAINING.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Occupation Centre	...	...	19	12	31
Adult Classes	...	...	8	16	24
Home Teaching...	...	...	5	40	45
Totals	...	...	32	68	100

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Poliomyelitis.

Typhoid.

Notifications.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Eleven cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during 1954, all occurring between mid-July and mid-September. This is the largest number yet recorded but the incidence was still lower than in many other areas in the country. The outbreak started with a fairly rapid series of seven cases all in children; this was followed by four young adult cases occurring at much longer intervals. In all, seven males and four females were attacked. There was a definite history of contact between three of the children involved, but no connection could be traced between any of the adult cases. Four of the eleven cases were paralytic, and of them, one has serious residual paralysis, and two a much milder degree of paralysis. Five of the cases were very mild with no remaining ill effects.

Preventive measures included the closure of one school where three cases occurred within three days, and the suspension of immunisation and tonsil operations which are thought likely to increase the risk of paralysis should the child become infected. The tracing and visiting of contacts involved a large amount of work especially for sanitary inspectors and health visitors and large numbers of enquiries were answered by the staff of the Public Health Department.

TYPHOID.

A case of typhoid fever occurred in a student nurse who lived outside Ipswich but worked at a General Hospital in the town, and widespread investigations were necessary. Admissions to and discharges from the ward on which the patient had been working were stopped temporarily and specimens from all patients and staff on the ward sent for examination. Visiting of patients, and transfer of staff inside the hospital, were stopped temporarily and the hospital water supply was tested. A list of all patients discharged from the ward during the previous three weeks was obtained with the names and addresses of their own doctors who were informed in the case of patients living in Ipswich. Where the patient lived outside Ipswich the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned was notified, giving the name of the patient's own doctor. In addition, all doctors in Ipswich were notified by circular of the circumstances in which the cases occurred. During the course of the investigations, about 300 specimens were examined by the Public Health Laboratory. The source of the original infection could not be found but no further cases were reported and there did not appear to be any spread of the infection.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1954; (b) The notification rates per 1,000 living in 1954; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1953 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS.												Total	1953 figures	Notification rates 1954	Removals to Hospital	Mortality rate for whole Boro.
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65+					
	1	2	8	14	10	51	6	6	2	—	—	—	100	202	0.92	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	6	5	17	32	0.16	1	0.40
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	45	9	—	—	59	74	0.54	55	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	8	9	0.07	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Jaundice ...	1	—	—	—	—	14	3	2	4	3	1	—	28	88	0.26	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	11	4	0.10	—	—
Measles ...	9	10	17	23	24	94	5	8	5	3	—	—	198	446	1.83	1	0.01
Whooping Cough ...	18	18	15	25	15	52	2	1	3	—	—	—	149	384	1.38	7	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Paratyphoid(B)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	4	3	15	14	0.14	1	0.02
Dysentery	1	5	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	—	25	48	0.23	—	—
Total ...	31	36	45	67	50	221	19	23	73	20	16	9	610	1305	—	68	—

NOTE: The figures given in this Table are the "Corrected" ones and agree with the figures submitted to the Registrar-General as to final diagnosis.

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

The following Table provides the main facts with regard to Diphtheria prevalence since 1901 and also the percentage of cases removed to Hospital, together with the case fatality per cent.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Deaths. Case Fatality of Cases notified per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1901-1905	428	1.22	185	43	13.5
1906-1910	363	1.01	276	76	12.1
1911-1915	628	1.66	532	84	9.4
1916-1920	1,151	2.97	1,086	94	5.9
1921-1925	736	1.81	708	96	3.4
1926-1930	472	1.10	459	97	5.7
1931-1935	914	2.04	893	97	5.5
1936-1940	363	0.78	355	98	2.3
1941-1945	356	0.82	346	97	4.4
1946-1950	208	0.42	191	94	10.9
1946	140	1.44	134	95	0.8
1947	43	0.43	32	74	7.0
1948	11	0.10	11	100	18.1
1949	7	0.07	7	100	—
1950	7	0.07	7	100	28.6
1951	1	0.01	1	100	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—

The following Table shows the behaviour of the Diphtheria death-rates since 1901.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901-1905	30	.18	28	.15	58	.16
1906-1910	27	.15	17	.09	44	.12
1911-1915	35	.19	24	.12	59	.15
1916-1920	34	.18	34	.16	68	.17
1921-1925	9	.04	16	.07	25	.06
1926-1930	18	.08	9	.04	27	.06
1931-1935	26	.12	25	.10	51	.11
1936-1940	5	.02	7	.03	12	.03
1941-1945	5	.02	10	.04	15	.03
1946-1950	5	.02	3	.01	8	.02
1946	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1947	2	.04	1	.02	3	.03
1948	1	.02	1	.02	2	.02
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	2	.02	—	—	2	.02
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Food Poisoning.

Venereal Diseases.

Nurseries and Child Minders.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

Blind Persons.

Medical Examination of Staff.

Public Mortuary.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Meteorological Notes.

Health Education.

Epileptics and Spastics—Incidences.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—FOOD POISONING.

There were eleven isolated cases of food poisoning reported during the year due to salmonella infection, one of which occurred in unusual circumstances. An elderly man who was admitted to hospital and treated for heart failure was found to be suffering from salmonella typhimurium infection, and later died from heart failure, accelerated by the salmonella infection. It was discovered that shortly before becoming ill he had buried a gosling which had died. A second gosling which also became ill and died, was examined and found to have had a salmonella typhimurium septicaemia. Evidently the patient had infected his hands while burying the first gosling and the infection had then reached his food.

In addition, three small outbreaks of food poisoning occurred involving 18 people.

In the first, eight cases of mild food poisoning occurred among employees eating at a works canteen who were found to have gastro-enteritis due to *Cl. Welchii*. Meat which was used in making meat rolls had been cooked the previous day and allowed to cool slowly before being put into the refrigerator. Next day it was used as the filling for large meat rolls, which were steamed for three hours before being served. The long period before refrigeration during which the meat was warm would allow the organisms to multiply sufficiently to cause mild gastro-enteritis, although they would probably not have produced symptoms in their normal numbers.

Seven cases of food poisoning due to salmonella typhimurium occurred amongst a hospital staff and the infected food was found to be dressed crab. The crab had been prepared at the fishmongers on a slab which had been used for dressing poultry and it seems likely that organisms from a fowl with intestinal infection had remained on the slab and contaminated the crab. Arrangements were made to reserve one slab for preparation of crab, etc. and to sterilise the slab before use.

The third outbreak was confined to one household but resulted in one death. A man who had become acutely ill with diarrhoea and vomiting and died before receiving medical attention, had been suffering from salmonella typhimurium infection. The housewife subsequently developed a mild infection and one other member had positive stools but was not ill. No particular food was incriminated, but a cat and dog in the house were both passing salmonella typhimurium. There were opportunities for infection of food during preparation and storage and the animals seem the probable source.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases treatment centre for Ipswich is held at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

Table I. shows the number of Ipswich patients dealt with for the first time during the year 1954, and Table II. gives the days and hours of out-patient sessions:—

TABLE I.

	No. of Cases.
Gonorrhoea	67
Syphilis	14
Other conditions	117
TOTAL	198

TABLE II.

HOURS OF OUT-PATIENT SESSIONS.		
Day	Males.	Females.
Monday ...	—	6.00— 8.00 p.m.
Tuesday ...	5—7.00 p.m.	2.30— 5.00 p.m.
Wednesday ...	—	—
Thursday ...	—	10.30—12.30*
Friday. ...	1—2.30 p.m.	2.30— 5.30 p.m.

* Women and children.

NURSERIES & CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

At the end of 1954 one person was registered under this Act.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

Homes first registered during the year	—
Homes on the register at the end of the year	2
Number of beds provided for: Maternity	—
Others	27

No action was taken by the Authority during the year other than to carry out routine inspections.

BLIND PERSONS.

NEW CASES REGISTERED IN 1954.

Age Groups:

	5-10	31-39	50-59	60-64	65-69	70	Total
Males ...		3	1	1	2	12	19
Females ...	1		2	2	2	14	21
	1	3	3	3	4	26	40

Incidence of Blindness:

<i>Age Groups:</i>	0-4	5-10	21-30	31-39	50-59	60-64	65-69	70 +	Total
Males ...			1	3	1	1	2	11	19
Females ...	1	1			1	4	1	13	21
	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	24	40

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

REGISTERED IN 1954.

<i>Age Groups:</i>	5-15	21-49	50-64	65 +	Total
Males ...		2		9	11
Females ...	1	2	2	11	16
	1	4	2	20	27

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prospective blind ...	1	6	7
Requiring observation ...	10	9	19
Child under 16 ...		1	1
	11	16	27

(a) FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

		Cause of Disability.						
		Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D.8 recommends:—								
(a) No treatment ...		B.	9	B.	3	—	B.	12
		P.S.	9	P.S.	—	—	P.S.	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...		B.	7	B.	1	—	B.	8
		P.S.	5	P.S.	3	—	P.S.	3
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.								
		B.	5	B.	1	—	B.	6
		P.S.	5	P.S.	3	—	P.S.	3

(b) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year.	Nil.
(ii) Number of cases in which:— (a) Vision lost. (b) Vision impaired. (c) Treatment continuing at end of year.	Nil.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFFS CARRIED OUT 1ST JANUARY-
31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

Analysis of Examination.

	1953	1954
Superannuation	146	176
Council Sickness Scheme ...	151	162
Public Service Vehicle (statutory) ...	74	64
New Entrant	107	145
Determination of Fitness ...	14	19
Freedom from Infection ...	31	23
For other Authorities ...	2	2
	<hr/> 525	<hr/> 591

Personnel of Departments.

Transport	204	216
Borough Surveyor's	105	165
Public Health	84	65
Education	50	52
Welfare	26	36
Borough Treasurer's	13	12
Children's	11	8
Libraries	7	6
Town Clerk's	6	8
Police	5	4
Cemeteries	5	6
Waterworks	3	6
Parks	2	3
Other Departments and Authorities	4	4
	<hr/> 525	<hr/> 591

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary is situated at The Mount, approximately one hundred yards from the Public Health Department. The mortuary attendant and post-mortem assistant is also employed as the storekeeper at the Public Health stores. The mortuary provides a viewing room, an operating room and an office, and a 3-tier refrigerator is installed at one end of the laying-out room. During 1954 272 bodies were received at the mortuary and post mortems were conducted on 236 bodies.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations are situated at Elm Street (on the flat roof of the Public Health Department) and at Allington House Branch Clinic, Woodbridge Road (on the flat roof of the ante-natal wing). The following tables will indicate the readings that were obtained month by month. The results for deposited matter at Elm Street are for eleven months only, as unfortunately the result for June was accidentally spoiled. As a comparison, the results of deposited matter for previous years are also given.

COMPARISON OF DEPOSITED MATTER.

TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Elm Street</i>	<i>Allington House</i>
1951 ...	191.22	—
1952 ...	162.74	—
1953 ...	148.26	135.75
1954 ...	125.76	136.88

(11 months only)

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method, 1954.

Month	Weight of S.O. ₃ collected Mg./100 sq. cms./day.	
	Elm Street	Allington House
January ...	1.90	1.50
February ...	2.06	1.25
March ...	1.79	1.02
April ...	1.23	0.58
May ...	0.93	0.39
June ...	0.74	0.48
July ...	0.38	0.20
August ...	0.54	0.44
September ...	0.71	0.73
October ...	1.47	1.27
November ...	2.61	1.61
December ...	2.21	1.79
TOTAL ...	16.57	11.26
Monthly Average ...	1.38	.93

DEPOSITED MATTER, 1954.

Month.	Rainfall (inches)		Water Insol. Matter Tons per sq. mile.		Water Soluble Matter Tons per sq. mile.		Total Solids Tons per sq. mile.	
	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House	Elm St.	Allington House
January ...	1.07	1.13	4.56	2.52	6.17	2.92	10.73	5.44
February ...	1.95	1.92	6.71	7.85	5.07	6.24	11.78	14.09
March ...	2.18	2.26	7.32	7.05	6.07	4.97	13.39	12.02
April ...	0.31	0.27	4.11	6.77	2.88	3.04	6.99	9.81
May ...	1.25	1.25	5.99	6.80	4.53	4.25	10.52	11.05
June ...	—	2.20	—	5.53	—	4.90	—	10.43
July ...	2.75	2.85	4.12	6.58	12.25	10.94	16.37	17.52
August ...	3.11	3.18	2.88	3.72	1.44	1.61	4.32	5.33
September ...	1.00	1.06	3.69	5.16	5.59	5.09	9.28	10.25
October ...	1.58	1.55	3.42	3.93	5.99	4.56	9.41	8.49
November ...	3.71	3.46	7.11	12.93	14.19	6.85	21.30	19.78
December ...	1.95	1.73	4.59	3.32	7.08	9.35	11.67	12.67
TOTAL ...	*20.86	22.86	*54.50	72.16	*71.26	64.72	*125.76	136.88
Monthly Average ...	18.9	1.90	4.95	6.01	6.47	5.39	11.42	11.40

NOTE: *Elm Street results for eleven months only, the June results being accidentally spoiled.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1954.

It is of considerable interest to again include meteorological data in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, and I have very much pleasure, therefore, in setting out below details and figures which have been very kindly supplied by Messrs. Walter J. and Alfred G. Glenn, who are Fellows of the Royal Meteorological Society, and who maintain a voluntary meteorological station in Ipswich. The height of the station above mean sea level is approximately 145 feet.

All instruments used in the compilation of the appended table are equipped with N.P.L. certificates of accuracy. Readings are taken daily at 9 a.m. and the maximum and minimum temperatures, as well as the rainfall, refer to the preceding 24 hours. In accordance with official practice, the readings of the minimum thermometers are credited to the day on which the observation is made, whereas the readings of the maximum thermometer and the rain-gauge are credited to the previous day.

With the exception of the grass temperature, all the temperatures referred to in the appended summary are sited in a standard Stevenson screen, giving what is commonly known as the "shade temperature". The grass thermometer, fully exposed at night an inch or two above short grass, does not so much indicate the temperature of the surrounding air at that level, as to register the temperature to which the thermometer itself has been reduced through loss of heat by radiation. It gives, therefore, some indication of the temperature to which an object—freely exposed to the sky—has been subjected. A ground frost is not reckoned to have occurred unless the grass thermometer has fallen to 30 degs. F. or less—2 deg. or more below freezing point—that being the temperature at or below which damage to the tissues of growing plants may be caused.

Under the heading of rainfall will be found, in addition to the total and heaviest fall in each month, the total number of rain days in each month. For official purposes, a "rain day" is logged whenever the total rainfall for the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. exceeds 0.01-in.

As regards 1954, the year will be remembered chiefly for its notoriously dull, cool and wet summer. May yielded five days on which the shade temperature reached or exceeded 75 deg., but the remaining summer months were abnormally inclement and the shade temperature only reached or exceeded 75 degs. on one day in June, one day in July, three days in August and one day in September. Thus the early promise of May produced as many really warm days as June, July and August yielded in total.

The last frost of Spring was on June 30th (29 degs.) and the first Autumn frost was on September 23rd (29 degs.). The temperature failed to rise above freezing point (32 degs.) on seven occasions—January 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st and February 1st, 2nd and 4th.

In the matter of rainfall, we find that during June, July and August one out of every two days qualified as a "rain day" — and the 92 days of July, August and September produced the dismal record of no less than 54 "rain days".

The longest rainy and dry spells (taking 0.01-in. as the definition of a rainy day) were as follows:—

Longest rainy spells (inclusive dates):—

- 12 days—November 21st to December 2nd.
- 10 days—August 15th to August 24th.
- 9 days—January 1st to January 9th.
- 8 days—February 25th to March 4th.
- 7 days—February 7th to February 13th.
- 7 days—March 28th to April 3rd.
- 7 days—June 7th to June 13th.
- 7 days—September 8th to September 14th.

Longest dry spells (inclusive dates):—

- 24 days—April 7th to April 30th.
- 14 days—May 7th to May 20th.
- 11 days—March 8th to March 18th.

The dry spell of April 7th to April 30th contained an "official" drought—15 or more rainless days.

The generally wet summer was compensated by some dry weather in January, April, September and October, and the total rainfall for the year was a bare fraction below the average for the locality — poor consolation for the disgruntled holidaymaker but further evidence of the manner in which quite abnormal weather often balances out over a comparatively short period.

Month	TEMPERATURES.										RAINFALL.			
	In Screen.					On Grass.								
	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Lowest Maximum	Highest Minimum	Lowest Minimum	No. of Ground Frosts	Total	Greatest fall in 24 hours	No. of rain days	No. of wet days				
	°F. Date	°F. Date	°F. Date	°F. Date	°F. Date		Inch.	Inch.	Date	Date				
January ...	58 15th	20 31st	29 27th	43 21st	10 31st	19	1.15	0.26	13th	18				
February ...	54 22nd	20 6th	27 1st	43 23rd	10 6th	16	2.17	0.46	18th	17				
March ...	59 { 21st 30th	23 1st	36 1st	45 { 22nd 23rd 30th	17 1st	9	2.43	0.60	3rd	15				
April ...	60 { 2nd 3rd 30th	29 11th	49 { 5th 6th 22nd 23rd	49 3rd	20 { 8th 9th 11th	18	0.30	0.07	2nd	5				
May ...	78 { 27th 28th	34 8th	47 2nd	54 28th	24 8th	3	1.25	0.38	28th	9				
June ...	76 24th	37 30th	56 2nd	58 26th	29 30th	1	2.10	0.76	13th	11				
July ...	77 20th	44 { 6th 7th	58 6th	58 { 24th 25th	33 6th	—	2.50	0.79	25th	17				
August ...	80 31st	45 { 14th 17th	57 23rd	59 { 2nd 6th	40 { 14th 17th	—	3.83	0.76	9th	18				
September ...	78 1st	35 23rd	54 29th	60 { 2nd 3rd	29 23rd	1	1.17	0.30	4th	19				
October ...	72 17th	31 26th	50 25th	59 19th	24 26th	2	1.54	0.39	31st	14				
November...	60 { 1st 6th	30 18th	41 18th	50 1st	23 15th	10	3.78	0.78	6th	19				
December	58 2nd	26 12th	41 31st	51 3rd	15 12th	11	2.13	0.81	13th	14				
Year	80 { Aug. 31st	20 { Jan. 31st Feb. 6th	27 { Feb. 1st	{ Sept. 2nd 60 { 2nd & 3rd	10 { Jan. 31st Feb. 6th	90	23.85	0.81	{ Dec. 13th	176				

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The day to day advice given by members of the staff at the clinic and in the home is still probably the most valuable form of health education undertaken.

Formal talks and lectures were given throughout the year to various groups including women's clubs, youth centres, first aid cadets, mothers attending Infant Welfare Clinics, expectant mothers, parents of children attending the Occupation Centre, girl guides and rangers, food traders and handlers. The talks were undertaken by medical and nursing staff, mental health officers, sanitary inspectors and members of the administrative staff, and the subjects dealt with included the following:—

Food hygiene; the work of the Sanitary Inspectors' Department; the Functions of the Health Visitor; Practical Home Nursing; Toddlers; Hygiene of Middle Life; The Baby's place in the family; Your Children's Teeth; The Housewife in the Kitchen; Your Children's Food; Your Children's Feet; The Domestic Help Service; The Home Nursing Service; the work of the Ambulance Service; Care and After-care of Illness.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

The children of school age suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy are known to the School Health Service. There are as yet, however, no reliable figures embracing all the other age groups. Incidence—school age group:—

Epilepsy	...	...	47
Cerebral palsy	...	...	17

The main facilities available under the local health services for spastics and epileptics are those provided by the School Health Service for children of school age. Special educational treatment in either day or residential special schools of different types is available to those whose handicaps necessitate it and a special class for severely handicapped children at the Open Air School consists mainly of spastic children. The teacher has experience in hospital teaching and physiotherapy and speech therapy are given to some of the children at the school. Spastic or epileptic children who are ineducable attend the Occupation Centre where classes are available in carpentry, gardening, plain needlework, embroidery, etc. There is close co-operation with the diagnostic and treatment services of the hospitals as regards specialists' reports and advice about these handicapped children.

On leaving school, types of employment unsuitable for each child are reported to the Juvenile Employment Officer, and where it is considered to be in the child's interest they are, with the parents' consent, registered as Disabled Persons. The Superintendent Health Visitor endeavours to maintain contact by home visits to these children so that an estimation of their material, physical and mental progress can be made.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Disablement Advisory Committee which advises on possible and suitable employment.

Voluntary societies play an important part in helping parents to care for their handicapped children, and recreational activities are provided for spastic and other severely handicapped children through the activities of such societies in the town. Meetings are held once each month during the winter when the children are able to see films and play parlour games. These meetings are held in one of the Local Authority's Health Centres, the children being transported to and from their homes by the members of the Rotary Club, the Inner Wheel and the Soroptimists.

The older members of the community suffering from epilepsy and cerebral palsy who are unable to receive care in their own homes live in the Local Authority's homes for aged people. Adults who are mentally defective are able to attend the Occupation Centre.

SECTION F.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1.—WATER SUPPLY.

(i) *Supplies Statistics.*

The Water supply for the whole of Ipswich has been satisfactory as regards quality, and quantity.

The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 1,478,152,000 gallons, against 1,424,216,100 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 53,935,900 gallons.

(ii) *Purity.*

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst of the raw water at the pumping stations and at the reservoirs after chlorination.

During the year, 79 samples of water from the public supplies were examined by the Public Analyst.

The copy of a certificate of analysis of waters sampled by the Public Analyst shown on page 110 can be taken as an average of results shown over the whole year.

(iii) *Plumbo Solvency.*

None of the Ipswich waters is plumbo solvent.

(iv) *Potential Contamination.*

Persons to be employed at the pumping stations are required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health before commencing duties.

(v) The number of dwelling houses in Ipswich supplied from public water mains is 34,135.

Bulk supplies by meter are also afforded to Royal Naval Barracks, Shotley, to the Samford Rural District, to villages on route to Shotley and to Bramford in Gipping Rural District.

I am indebted for much of the above information to Mr. John B. Storey, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.R.I.C.S., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

24th August, 1954.

No. 445. F. 806-812 W

Samples collected from Ipswich Public Supply by Dr. Eric C. Wood. 5.8.54.

The chemical results are stated in parts per million.

No.	Distinctive No. or Label.	Nitrogen.		Chloride as Chlor- ine.	Nitric Nitro- gen.	Hardness (Soap Test).		Bacteriological Results.		Physical Characters (and other data.
		Ammoni- acal.	Albumi- noid.			Temp.	Perm.	Total.	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C.	Acidus Coliform Absent in
51	Waterworks St. Well	0.01	0.01	39	6.0	315	75	390	2	100 ml.
52	Spring Rd. Resvr.	trace	0.02	38	4.0	305	70	375	1	"
53	Park Rd. Resvr.	0.01	0.02	36	4.0	295	60	355	1	"
54	Whitton Well	nil	0.01	38	4.0	300	55	355	0	"
55	Westerfield Well	trace	0.01	62	5.0	295	85	380	0	"
56	P.H. Dept. Tap	nil	0.02	38	3.0	280	75	365	0	"
57	Belstead Bore	0.04	0.02	35	nil	305	30	335	0	"

REMARKS:—The organic and bacteriological quality of these waters remain excellent. The sample from Belstead Bore contained, as usual, a small trace of iron. All these waters are well adapted to the purpose of a public supply.

LINCOLNE SUTTON & WOOD,

(signed) Eric C. Wood.

3. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H. L. Baty reports as follows:—

Analysis of Inspections.				1954
Houses for detailed inspections	...	...	...	718
„ measured for “Permitted Number”	...	...	...	3
„ for overcrowding	...	...	...	68
„ for nuisances	...	...	...	464
„ for disrepair	...	...	...	1,273
„ for verminous and filthy conditions	...	...	...	143
„ for drainage	...	...	...	631
„ prior to removal to Council houses	...	...	...	631
Caravan dwellings	...	...	...	70
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	9
Houses Surveyed—Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954—Section 1.	...	...	...	456
Total Inspections of Housing Conditions				4,466
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1,660
Butcher's Shops	...	...	...	210
Cowsheds	...	...	...	7
Dairies and Shops selling milk	...	...	...	275
Bakehouses	...	...	...	91
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	162
Fried Fish Premises	...	...	...	99
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars	...	...	...	144
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	20
Shellfish Vendors	...	...	...	5
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	7
Clean Food Campaign	...	...	...	41
Wholesale Food Premises	...	...	...	134
Miscellaneous Food Premises	...	...	...	306
Open Air Market	...	...	...	1
Food Inspections at P.H. Dept.	...	...	...	105
Total Inspections with reference to Food				3,267
Visits after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	281
Offensive Trade premises	...	...	...	1

Analysis of Inspections— <i>continued</i> .						1954
Factories Act—Power Factories	...	...	...	...	...	109
Non-Power Factories	...	...	...	...	...	27
Out-workers	...	...	...	...	...	51
Building Sites	...	...	...	...	...	12
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sanitary Accommod. Regns.	...	...	...	...	...	31
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	7
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops Act visits	...	...	...	...	...	505
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	83
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	197
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	32
Hairdressing Premises Ipswich Corp'n. Act.	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pig Sties	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act.	...	...	...	...	...	11
Port Health	...	...	...	...	...	414
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	225
Total of other Inspections						2,051
Total Inspections made during the year						9,784

Analysis of Work Carried Out.						1954
Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	...	...	83
Drains water tested	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	173
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	66
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Vent shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
New vent shafts provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
New water-closet pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	18
New flushing apparatus provided to water-closet	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flushing apparatus to water-closet repaired	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total drainage, etc. works carried out						418

Analysis of Work Carried Out <i>continued.</i>					1954
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	78
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Roof gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Eaves-gutters and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	60
Brickwork re-pointed	...	...	...	...	8
Dampness otherwise remedied	...	...	...	...	13
Yards re-paved or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Walls cement rendered	...	...	...	...	9
New floors provided	...	...	...	...	4
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	40
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	24
New fireplaces provided	...	...	...	...	5
Fire grates repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	38
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	20
New doors fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Ash Bins provided	...	...	...	...	34
Skirting boards renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	5
New sink waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	14
Total works carried out to houses					481
Walls, ceilings, floors repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Walls, ceilings, etc. redecorated	...	...	...	...	13
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	9
Water-closets repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	3
Insecticide treatments—cockroaches etc.	...	...	...	...	6
Total works carried out to food premises					34
Walls, etc. cleaned and re-decorated	Factories Act				3
San. Accom. provided or improved	Factories Act				15

Analysis of Work Carried Out <i>continued.</i>				1954
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	...			14
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	3
Dirty persons cleansed	...	...	...	2
Total of other works carried out	...	...		37
Total works carried out during the year	...			970

PROGRESS OF NOTICES.

Preliminary Notices Served	...	...	...	...	371
Preliminary Notices Completed	...	...	...	...	242
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	11
Statutory Notices Completed	...	...	...	...	10

SHOPS.

505 Visits were made to shops in accordance with the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

Proceedings were instituted against a retailer for contraventions of section 12 of the Shops Act, 1950 in that he carried on business in a motor-van after permitted hours. The magistrates dismissed the charges.

CAMPING SITES.

Six licensed caravans and one licensed site were in use in the Borough during the year.

Seventy visits were made to the caravans.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Two routine observations were made of factory chimneys during the year.

Advice was given in a number of cases where inefficient stoking was leading to possible nuisance from smoke.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Conditions at the swimming baths and pools were satisfactory during the year.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	4
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	19
Number of Council houses disinfested	...	4
Number of other houses disinfested	...	19

Liquid insecticides containing D.D.T. were mainly used in treatments for bed bugs. Occasional use was made of D.D.T. smoke generators.

SCHOOLS.

83 routine visits were made to schools during the year.

HOUSING.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	1,435
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				3,749
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...			198
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				718
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	98
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	338

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	140
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3.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	20
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...			25
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...			161
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...		5
(c) Number of cases rehoused during the year				6
(d) Number of persons concerned	...	...		49

4. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Representations were made in respect of two clearance areas during the year, details of which are given below.

	<i>Area 1</i>	<i>Area 2.</i>
Extent of area ...	... 2.42 acres	0.386 acre
Number of premises ...	88	9
Number of occupants ...	239	66
Houses per acre ...	36.36	23.316
Persons per acre ...	98.76	170.984

A public enquiry was held in respect of Area No. 1 late in the year. The result is not yet known.

An enquiry in respect of Area No. 2 is expected to be held early in 1955.

5.—OTHER UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) HOUSING ACT, 1936.

- (i) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under section 11 ... 70
- (ii) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under section 11 and still in force ... 1

(b) HOUSING ACT 1949.

- (i) Closing Orders made under section 3(1) ... 1

(c) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953.

- (i) Closing Orders made under section 10(1) ... 4

6. HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954; HOUSING ACT 1949. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

In co-operation with the Borough Surveyor's Dept., visits have been made to sixty premises during the year for inspections with reference to applications for improvement grants.

7.—HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 1 of the Act a survey of houses in the borough was begun in December and is still in progress.

Eight applications for "Certificates of Disrepair" were received between the time the Act came into force and the end of the year. The Public Health Committee granted Certificates of Disrepair to seven of the applicants and a recommendation to grant a certificate to the eighth applicant will be made early in 1955. There have not been as many applications as was at first envisaged in this respect.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. MILK SUPPLY.

(a) Inspection of dairies under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of dairies on register	...	...	...	20
Number of distributors on register	...	...	...	35
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk	...	...	...	275

(b) Bacteriological examination of milk.

Number of samples taken—school milk	...	...	...	95
Number of samples taken—non-designated milk	...	...	...	2
Number of samples taken—designated milk	...	...	...	136
Number of samples taken for biological tests for tubercle bacilli, etc.	...	...	...	7

(c) Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949. Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licenses issued	...	...	...	6
Number of Dealer's Licenses issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	...	...	...	27
Number of Supplementary Licenses issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	...	...	...	2
Number of Dealers Licences issued authorising the use of the Special designation "Sterilised"	...	...	...	24
Number of Dealer's Licenses issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	...	28

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	7,907	1,250	852	8,490	163,851
Number inspected ...	7,907	1,250	852	8,493	163,883
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i> Whole carcasses condemned	17	12	18	30	267
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,936	359	10	153	10,391
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	24.7	29.68	3.28	2.15	6.5
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	8	7	1	—	44
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	472	173	—	—	10,478
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ...	6.07	14.4	0.11	—	6.4

The difference between the number killed and the number inspected is due to the inspection of 3 sheep and 32 pigs' carcasses brought into the slaughterhouses already dressed.

The total number of carcasses examined, as shown in the above table, is 182,385. Compared with the year 1953 (when the total number examined was 172,951), cattle examined were greater by 2,868 and pigs examined were greater by 16,225, whilst cows examined were less by 379 calves by 2,791 and sheep and lambs by 5,589.

There were two Government controlled slaughterhouses in use from the beginning of the year until slaughtering was handed over to private enterprise in June. In addition there was a licensed slaughterhouse run in connection with a large bacon factory in the borough.

On the change over from Government control to private enterprise three slaughterhouses were licensed by the local authority, and later in the year a fourth smaller slaughterhouse was also licenced.

The change over to private trading gave rise to some problems in the section, mainly concerned with the disposal of condemned meat and the extension of slaughtering hours.

Apart from the sale of "fluky" livers for the purpose of feeding mink on a local mink farm, condemned meat is disposed of to a firm of fat and bone dealers, which is a similar position to that in force when slaughtering was under Government control. At the bacon factory the condemned meat is disposed of either by sale to a manufacturer of cat and dog food or processed into fertiliser in the firm's own digester plant.

The extension of slaughtering hours gave rise to the most serious problem, for to ensure 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the borough entailed an enormous amount of overtime for meat inspectors, including Saturday and Sunday work, particularly in the early days of the change over. Whilst there was an easing in the amount of overtime worked towards the end of the year, there was still the need for a greater amount of overtime than was the case under Ministry of Food control.

One further point worthy of note is that there has been a definite improvement in the quality of cattle slaughtered since June.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1951.

Number of Slaughtermen's licences issued	5
Number of Slaughtermen's licences renewed	36

CYSTICERCUS OF TAENIA SAGINATA.

During the year fourteen specimens of *Cysticercus* of *Taenia saginata* were found in cattle examined at slaughterhouses in the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of animals marked under provisions of Part III of the Regulations	111
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The under-mentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year: —

BEASTS—

Carcases	...	...	...	...	44
Part carcases	...	...	...	...	133
Heads	...	...	...	...	390
Tongues	...	...	...	...	370
Lungs	...	...	...	...	555
Livers	...	...	...	...	1,592
Part livers	...	...	...	...	632
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	9
Tripes	...	...	...	...	3
Intestines	...	...	...	...	19
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	18
Kidney Suet	...	...	...	...	27
Hearts	...	...	...	...	34
Spleens	...	...	...	...	26
Udders	...	...	...	...	1
Skirts	...	...	...	...	62
Forequarters	...	...	...	...	22
Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	5
Mesentery Fat	...	...	...	...	15
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	39

CALVES—

Carcases	...	...	...	...	19
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	6
Plucks	...	...	...	...	5
Livers	...	...	...	...	1
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	16

SHEEP—

Carcases	...	...	...	...	30
Part carcases	...	...	...	...	28
Plucks	...	...	...	...	76
Livers	...	...	...	...	42
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	32

PIGS—

Carcases	...	...	...	...	311
Part carcases	...	...	...	...	3,015
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	2,239
Heads	...	...	...	...	6,247
Necks	...	...	...	...	403
Plucks	...	...	...	...	3,184
Livers	...	...	...	...	478
Lungs	...	...	...	...	262
Hearts	...	...	...	...	23
Intestines	...	...	...	...	50
Legs ...	...	...	...	...	145
Flecks	...	...	...	...	2,254
Hoeks	...	...	...	...	686
Forends	...	...	...	...	80
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	90
Belly strips	...	...	...	...	4,108
Flares	...	...	...	...	92
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	4,632
Tenderloins	...	...	...	...	16
Mesentery Fat	...	...	...	...	28

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	1,973 tins
Bacon, Sausages and Imported Meats	...	...	...	...	5,193 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	2,138 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	329 tins
Jam, Honey, etc.	...	...	...	...	215 tins & jars
Milk	...	...	...	...	1,718 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	3,630 tins
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	114 lbs.
Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	...	48 lbs.
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	...	251 pkts.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	2,253 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	1,051 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones
Cereals	...	...	...	...	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Suet	...	...	...	...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Coffee, Cocoa, etc.	...	...	...	...	7 tins & bottles
Nuts	...	...	...	...	72 lbs.
Meat and Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	54 jars
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	44 jars

Butter, Margarine, Cooking Fat ...	...	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Mustard ...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sugar ...	...	4 lbs.
Flour ...	...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cake ...	...	186 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sauce ...	...	14 bottles
Mincemeat ...	...	6 lbs.
Pepper ...	...	27 pkts.
Cream ...	...	28 tins
Dessicated Coconut ...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Chicken Cutlets ...	...	29
Frozen Liquid Egg ...	...	249 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fish Cakes ...	...	98
Strained Baby Food ...	...	68 tins
Jellies ...	...	522 pkts
Sponge Mixture ...	...	26 pkts.
Breakfast Spread ...	...	5 jars
Salt ...	...	3 lbs.
Chocolate, Sweets, etc. ...	...	109 lbs.
Figs and Dates ...	...	67 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fruit Juice ...	...	13 tins
Baking Powder ...	...	8 pkts.
Vegetables ...	...	56 lbs.
Table Creams ...	...	144 pkts.
Custard Powder ...	...	10 pkts.
Miscellaneous ...	...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Condemned food was disposed of during the year by burial on a Corporation refuse tip.

3—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following Table shows the samples taken during the year:—

ARTICLE	Samples taken.		Samples genuine.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk and Cream ...	38	2	22	—	16	2
Other Foods ...	1	221	1	210	—	11
Totals ...	39	223	23	210	16	13

The following actions were taken during the year:—

Sample No.	Article.	Offence.	Action.
6	Beef and Tomato Weaning Food	Misleading name.	Manufacturer agreed to amend labels.
23	Cream of Tomato Soup.	Butter-fat absent.	Break down in manufacturer's plant created this deficiency. Manufacturer installing additional plant to prevent further occurrences.
26	Genuine Seidlitz Powders.	50% sodium potassium tartrate more than B.P.	Verbal warning given.
41	Butter Mints.	Deficient in butter-fat.	New firm of manufacturers unaware of Code of Practice. Now in touch with Confectionery Alliance who are advising.
42	Cream of Tomato Soup.	Butter-fat absent.	See remarks for No. 23.
44	Milk.	14.0% deficient in milk-fat.	50-56, In course of delivery following No. 44. *57-64, Appeal to cow following 50-56. Milk genuine but below standards required by Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. Reported to Milk Production Officer who visited farm and found unsatisfactory feeding of cows. Milk Production Officer is dealing with this. Warning letter sent to producer by Town Clerk.
50	Milk.	7.7% deficient in milk-fat and 0.6% deficient in non-fatty solids.	
51	Milk.	29.0% deficient in milk-fat and 1.2% deficient in non-fatty solids.	
52	Milk.	4.3% deficient in milk-fat and 0.6% deficient in non-fatty solids.	
53	Milk.	22.3% deficient in milk-fat.	
54	Milk.	19.3% deficient in milk-fat.	
55	Milk.	24.0% deficient in milk-fat.	
56	Milk.	29.0% deficient in milk-fat.	
58	Milk.	9.3% deficient in milk-fat.	
59	Milk.	19.0% deficient in milk-fat.	
60	Milk.	14.0% deficient in milk-fat.	
61	Milk.	17.3% deficient in milk-fat.	
62	Milk.	22.3% deficient in milk-fat.	
63	Milk.	37.3% deficient in milk-fat.	
64	Milk.	32.2% deficient in milk-fat.	
86	Saccharin Tablets	15% deficient in saccharin.	Manufacturer taking steps to prevent recurrence.

* Sample No. 57—“Genuine”.

Sample No.	Article.	Offence.	Action.
103	Soup Powder	Inaccurate and misleading label.	Matter taken up with manufacturer.
104	Head and Stomach Pills	Inaccurate label.	Amended labels being printed by manufacturers.
127 128	Fruit Milk Flavoured Milk	Misleading label. Misleading label.	{ Matter taken up with manufacturers.
161	Ice Cream.	18% deficient in fat.	Manufacturer ceased sale in Borough. Unable to take formal sample.
169	Milk.	1.7% deficient in non-fatty solids.	Hortvet Test satisfactory. Producer retailer given up keeping cows.
180	Butterscotch.	Deficient in butter-fat.	Formal sample taken and found genuine.
225	Potted Meat.	Misleading description.	In correspondence with manufacturer, found that sample was 'Picnic Paste', was labelled as such and should be sold as such. Retailers instructed by manufacturer that customers asking for 'potted meat' (when in fact what they want is 'picnic paste') must be told it is 'Picnic Paste'.

Further action: -

- (a) A half-pound of pre-packed butter was brought to this office and it was found to have a $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. galvanised wire nail embedded in the butter. This matter was taken up very strongly in correspondence with the packers.
- (b) A mince-pie purchased from a local shop was found to have a piece of glass embedded in the mince-meat. This matter was taken up in correspondence with the baker.

4. ICE CREAM EXAMINATION.

Thirty-three samples of Ice Cream were obtained for bacteriological examination during the year. Where samples were found to be in Provisional Grades 3 or 4 action was taken to improve the standards.

5.—CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Byelaws on the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, are in force in the borough.

Standards of Practice in Food Hygiene and Guidance Rules for food handlers have been issued to Butchers, Bakers and Confectioners, Dairymen, Fishmongers and Fish Fryers, following discussions with various organisations in the food trade. Discussions started with other branches of the food trade are in abeyance pending proposed new legislation.

Talks on hygienic food handling, and the work of a Sanitary Inspector, have been given to various audiences during the year including a Parent-Teachers' Association, Women's Clubs and Guilds, a local Rotary Group and School Canteen Staff.

A large local store runs a series of initiation courses for their new employees in which is included a number of lectures on "Hygiene for Shop Workers." Nine such lectures were given by sanitary inspectors during the year.

"Powder dusting" demonstrations (using a finger-print powder) are occasionally given to demonstrate to canteen and other staffs the standard of efficiency of their washing-up arrangements.

The number of food premises in the borough by type of main business carried on is as under:—

RETAIL.

Butchers	...	...	...	99
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	67
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	117
Grocers	...	...	...	223
Sweets and Mixed	...	...	...	152
Wet and Dried Fish	...	...	...	21
Wet, Dried and Fried Fish	...	...	...	23
Fried Fish	...	...	...	36
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	61
Public Houses, Hotels, etc.	...	...	...	164

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Butchers	...	...	...	4
Butchers' Supplies (Sausage Rusk, etc.)	...	...	...	1
Flour Confectionery	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	7
Grocers	...	...	...	8
Sweets	...	...	...	5
Fish	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	2
General	...	...	...	1

MANUFACTURE ONLY.

Jam	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	1
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	3
Sweets	...	...	...	1
Brewers	...	...	...	2

The following table shows the number of registered food premises, etc., in the borough and the number of inspections carried out.

Type of Registration.	No. of Premises.	No. of Inspections.
(a) SECTION 14, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.		
i Preparation or manufacture of pickled or preserved food	32	210
ii Preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	75	
iii Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Ice Cream	6	
iv Wholesale Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	2	162
v Wholesale and Retail Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	2	
vi Retail Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	226	
vii Boiling of Shellfish	10	22
(b) IPSWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1948.		
i Hawkers of Food—Section 126 ...	63	20
ii Vendors of Shellfish—Section 127 ...	24	5
(c) MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.		
i Dairies and Shops selling milk ...	21	275

6. - DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Two cows were slaughtered in the Borough under this Order. No calves were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS (SLAUGHTER OF REACTORS) ORDER, 1950.

Three cows were slaughtered in the Borough under this Order.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938.

No cases of suspected Anthrax were reported during the year.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938.

Following post-mortem examination by the Meat Inspectors, seven instances of swine fever were suspected and notified to the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

LIVE POULTRY (RESTRICTIONS) ORDER, 1954.

A live poultry show was held in the borough during the year. A visit was made to the hall in which the show was held to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Order.

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDERS. Nil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Three samples of fertilizer and three samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the year. None of the samples complied with the statutory statements given in all respects, but the variations were such as did not warrant proceedings and were dealt with informally by correspondence with the manufacturers.

2. MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1887 to 1953.

Seven visits were made to premises under the provisions of these Acts and advice given where necessary.

3. RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.

Four visits were made to premises registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

4. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Ten premises are registered under the provisions of this Act. Fifteen visits were made to these premises during the year.

5. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

(a) During the year complaints of rodent infestations were received as under:—

RATS.				
Business Premises.	Private Premises.	Local Authority Premises.	Agricultural Premises.	TOTAL.
54	744	39	5	842

MICE.				
Business Premises.	Private Premises.	Local Authority Premises.	Agricultural Premises.	TOTAL.
35	134	18	2	189

- (b) The number of inspections made in connection with suspected rodent infestations (not including sewer treatments) is as follows:-

Visits to premises by Sanitary Inspectors	...	197
New infestations investigated by Rodent Operatives	... ..	917
Routine visits and re-visits by Rodent Operatives	... ..	1,604

- (c) The estimated kill of rodents is 5,670 rats and 2,285 mice, of which 1,074 rats and 1,059 mice bodies were recovered.
- (d) Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. The first treatment showed little change from last year but the second treatment showed a slight increase in the number of takes. This conforms with the slight increase in the number of complaints of rat infestations received from householders.
- (e) Following investigation of rat complaints by the rodent operatives forty-two drains were tested and found to be defective thereby allowing the egress of rats from the sewers.

6. FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948.

(a) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	61	27	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	490	153	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	104	12	6	—
TOTAL	655	192	16	—

(b) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	1	1	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) insufficient ...	2	1	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	14	14	—	11	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	17	16	—	14	—

(c) OUTWORKERS PREMISES.

Fifty-one visits were made to outworkers premises during the year. No cases of work being carried out in unwholesome premises were noted.

(d) FACTORY CANTEENS.

Thirteen visits were made to factory canteens during the year.

(e) WORKPLACES.

Seven visits were made to offices which in accordance with the terms of the Public Health Act, 1936 are classified as workplaces.

(f) MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

Five certificates were issued in respect of means of escape in case of fire in accordance with the provisions of section 34 of the Factory Act, 1937.

7. -IMMIGRATION.

Ipswich seems to be one of the centres which is attracting immigrants from the West Indies.

The problems arising from this immigration are being carefully watched from a public health point of view. The main problem so far as the Sanitary Inspectors are concerned is that of overcrowding. Where houses are let for the purpose of housing West Indians, inspectors visit and advise on the permitted number of occupants and general hygiene facilities.

General welfare problems, outside the scope of the Sanitary Inspectors' work, appear to be well catered for by a voluntary body which has been set up for the purpose.

8. LAND CHARGES ACT.

1,949 enquiries under this Act were dealt with during the year.

PORT REPORT, 1954.

SECTION I.—STAFF.

TABLE A.

<i>Name of Officer.</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>	<i>Qualifications.</i>	<i>Any other Appointments held.</i>
Reginald A. Leader	Port Medical Officer	1/4/48	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Ipswich
H. L. Baty	Chief Port Health Inspector	15/6/32	Certificates as a Sanitary Inspector and an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Special Cert. of Liverpool University School of Hygiene for Port Health Inspection	Chief Sanitary Inspector
L. J. Massam	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1/7/33	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector
G. W. Baker	Port Health Inspector	7/11/47	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	District Sanitary Inspector
S. M. Wardlaw	Section Senior Clerk	14/4/47		Section Senior Clerk, Public Health Dept.
A. McIntyre	Rat Searcher	7/5/51		Supervisor of Ro lent Operatives

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health:

Public Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich. Ipswich 55511.

SECTION II.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING.

TABLE B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected.</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, Infectious Disease on board.</i>
			<i>By the M.O.H.</i>	<i>By the Sanitary Inspector.</i>	
Foreign Ports	184	108,026	—	142	None.
Coastwise	1,754	660,197	—	274	None.
Total	1,938	768,223	—	416	None.

SECTION III.—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic:

Number of passengers inwards	...	...	9
Number of passengers outwards	...	...	10

Cargo Traffic:—

Principal Imports:—Coal, Oil, Spirit, Grain, Timber, Potash, Phosphate, S. Ammonia, Pyrites, Road Stone, Molasses.

Principal Exports:—Sugar, Wheat, Barley, Malt, Flour, Fertilisers, Scrap Metal, Machinery, Burnt Ore.

Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:—

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Archangel, Barcelona, Bremen, Casablanca, Churchill, Dunkirk, Esjberg, Fredriksund, Gdansk, Gdynia, Gefle, Goteborg, Guantanamo, Hamburg, Hamina, Horsens, Huelva, Igarka, Jersey, Kalma, Kotka, Korda, La Pallice, Montreal, Nantes, Norsundet, Novorossisk, Pernovik, Pitea, Raahe, Rotterdam, Rouen, Terneusen, Vancouver, Vannes, Wismar.

SECTION IV.—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

None.

SECTION V.—WATER SUPPLY.

(1) SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR

(a) *The District.*

The water supply is obtained from deep wells in Water-works owned by the Ipswich County Borough Council.

(b) *Shipping.*

Shipping is supplied from hydrants on the Quayside connected to Ipswich County Borough Council's water mains.

(2) REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Samples from the Ipswich County Borough Council's water supplies are taken by the Public Analyst monthly. Reports of examination results are uniformly good.

(3) PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES.

Standpiping and hosepipes are used exclusively for supplying shipping and when not in use are stored under cover.

(4) NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

No water boat now used in the Port of Ipswich.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

(1) LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the List, the form of the List, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

A copy of the Weekly Record of Quarantinable Diseases, issued by the Ministry of Health, is typed out and forwarded each week by post to the Preventive Officer, H.M. Customs and Excise Office, New Cut East, Ipswich.

(2) RADIO MESSAGES.

(a) *Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the District (Regulation 13); and*

(b) *Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)).*

The Port of Ipswich is not specified as a "Radio Transmitting Port."

(3) NOTIFICATION OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).
Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Any message for the purpose of Regulation 14(1)(b) is received at the Public Health Office, Elm Street, Ipswich, during office hours, and outside office hours such messages are received at the residence of the Chief Port Health Inspector, by telephone or otherwise.

Action is taken as may be necessary according to the circumstances of the case.

(4) MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of Stations and any Standing Directions issued under these Regulations.

The Mooring Station for the purpose of Regulations 22 to 30 is at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

(5) ARRANGEMENTS FOR—

- (a) *Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases (other than Smallpox see Section VII).*

St. Helen's Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.

- (b) *Surveillance and Follow up of Contacts.*

Contacts proceeding to places outside the Borough and the Port of Ipswich are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are proceeding, and contacts remaining on the ship are kept under observation daily by an Officer of the Port Health Authority.

- (c) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons, Clothing and other articles.*

On a ship where infectious disease has occurred, disinfection of the infected parts of the ship is carried out by the staff of the Port Health Authority. A Cleansing Station for persons is established at the office of the Port Health Authority and further facilities for the cleansing of persons exist at the St. Helen's Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital.

SECTION VII.—SMALLPOX.

- (1) NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT.

Ipswich Smallpox Hospital, Foxhall Heath.

- (2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS.

Ipswich Ambulance Service.

The vaccinal state of the ambulance crews is under constant review.

- (3) NAME(S) OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT(S) AVAILABLE.

Dr. R. A. Leader, Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer, County Borough of Ipswich.

(4) FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX.

Public Health Laboratory, Borough General Hospital,
Woodbridge Road East, Ipswich.

Cavendish Laboratory, Austin Wing, Free School Lane,
Cambridge. Telephone: Cambridge 4765.

SECTION VIII.—VENEREAL DISEASE.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease among merchant seamen under International arrangements, including in-patient treatment, and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Printed pamphlets are available and given to each ship requiring information as to locations and times of Clinics. Diagnosis and treatment are carried out at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital at the following times:—Tuesdays, 5-8 p.m.; Fridays, 1-2.30 p.m.; and emergency treatment is available at the Hospital at any time.

There are four beds available for in-patient treatment.

SECTION IX.—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.

No cases have occurred.

SECTION X.—MALARIA.

No cases have occurred.

SECTION XI.—PLAGUE.

No ships infected with, or suspected for Plague, have arrived.

SECTION XII.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS.

This procedure is carried out in every case when the inspection of a ship is made on entry to the Port.

(2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR.

If any suspected infection arises in a ship from a foreign port, special search would be made for dead rats.

Traps would be set and rat guards put on mooring ropes.

Any rodents found or trapped would be sent for examination to the local Public Health Laboratory.

During the year no suspected ship arrived in port and there were therefore no special measures taken in this connection.

(3) ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DE-RATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR.

As Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, no de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates are issued.

Where the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce a valid de-ratting certificate or de-ratting exemption certificate, or where the ship is not found to be free from rodents, action is taken in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(4) PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS.

Advice is given as may be found necessary.

TABLE E.

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Black Rats	} Nil.
Brown Rats	
Species not known	
Sent for Examination	
Infected with Plague	

TABLE F.

DE-RATTING CERTIFICATES AND DE-RATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951. No certificates were therefore issued.

SECTION XIII.—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES.

TABLE G.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

Nature and Number of Inspections.		Notices served.		Result of serving Notices.
		Statutory Notices.	Other Notices.	
British Ships	303	Nil	14	13 complied with
Other Nations	113	Nil	11	9 complied with
Total	416	Nil	25	22 complied with

SECTION XIV.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934-1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

The oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich Port Health Authority are not now in use.

SECTION XV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (Applicable only to Ports Approved for the Landing of Aliens).

Ipswich is not an approved Port for the landing of aliens.

SECTION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrangements for the Burial on Shore of Persons who have died on board Ship from Infectious Diseases.

If such a case occurred the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936 in this respect would be carried out.

SECTION XVII.

FOOD INSPECTION.

No food was landed at Ipswich during the year.

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951.

16 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal shipping during the year.

(2) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RATS DESTROYED IN THE PORT AND BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR WAS AS FOLLOWS: —

<i>Category.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
		<i>Estimated Kill.</i>	<i>Dead Bodies Recovered.</i>
Black Rats ...	...	175	35
Brown Rats ...	...	5,495	1,039
Species not known ...	...	—	—
Total ...		5,670	1,074
Sent for Examination		20	
Infected with Plague ...		Nil	

HOSTELS.

The Sailors' Rest, St. Peter's Street, Ipswich, is situated within a quarter-of-a-mile of the Docks, and is used by merchant seamen whilst their ships are in port.

Hygienic conditions have always been found to be satisfactory.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER OFFICIALS.

No difficulty has arisen in matters of co-operation between Officers of the Local Authority and Officials of H.M. Customs Water Guard, and the Ipswich Dock Commission.



County Borough of Ipswich.

Principal
School Medical Officer's
REPORT.
1954.

REGINALD A. LEADER,
Principal School Medical Officer.

County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET,
IPSWICH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the report for the year 1954 on the health of the school children of Ipswich.

The general health of the school children continued to be good, and the proportion of children examined and classified as in poor general condition was once again extremely small (0.62%). Cleanliness of the children also continued to improve. The number of individual children found to be infested has dropped from 889 in 1949 to 504 in 1954, in spite of the fact that the school population has increased by approximately 3,000 in that time. This fall in the amount of infestation is a general trend occurring throughout the country, but the improvement in Ipswich has been more rapid than the average for England and Wales. The statutory powers for dealing with uncleanliness are limited and difficult to apply, and it has been repeatedly pointed out in the report of the Chief Medical Officer that the real solution of the problem is by education of parents and children. The improvement which has taken place is due to such education, which is being carried out continuously by medical officers, health visitors and school nurses.

The incidence of infectious disease was very low, due to the absence of epidemics of measles, whooping cough or scarlet fever.

Tuberculin testing of school children was continued and was extended to the 10-11 year old Intermediate group as well as school entrants. Tuberculin testing as a preliminary to B.C.G. vaccination was also carried out on children in the 13-14 age group, and in future all children in this age group who have not already developed a natural resistance to the disease will be offered this vaccination. This serial testing of children throughout their school life is an important preventive measure and should be of considerable value, both in investigating individual cases of tuberculosis and in providing information about the natural history of the disease in children.

The group of severely handicapped children (mostly "spastics") formed at the Whitton Special School last year was continued on a full-time basis with a teacher experienced in hospital school work. This unit provides for spastic children a valuable alternative to residential education.

I must thank the members of the Education Committee for their support and interest, and the staff of the school health service for their loyal work during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD LEADER,
Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1954).

Councillor Mrs. L. LEWIS (*Chairman*).

Councillor W. M. MORFEY
(*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman A. L. CLOUTING

Alderman A. J. COOK

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE

Councillor E. W. CLAYTON

Councillor A. F. DANIELS

Councillor H. R. DAVIS

Councillor S. S. HARPER

Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE

Councillor L. W. LANKESTER

Councillor J. McFADYEN

Councillor A. MORRIS

Councillor O. S. NUNN

Councillor N. H. P. TURNER

Mr. N. ARMSTRONG

Mr. H. G. BENNER

Very Rev. Canon W. BURROWS

Mr. A. J. CHANDLER

Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT

Canon B. FOUNTAIN HINDE

Rev. O. E. OWEN

Mr. J. F. PRICE

Mr. F. S. ROGERS

Mr. E. B. SAUNDERS

Mrs. P. M. TILLET

WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE (*Chairman*).

Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE

Councillor Mrs. L. LEWIS

Councillor W. M. MORFEY

Councillor A. MORRIS

Councillor N. H. P. TURNER

Very Rev. Canon W. BURROWS

Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT

Canon B. FOUNTAIN HINDE

Mr. J. F. PRICE

Mr. E. B. SAUNDERS

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

REGINALD A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

C. H. SHAW, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A. (Resigned 31st January, 1954).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

DORIS E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.P.H. (Retired 31st October, 1954).

MABEL G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

G. MARGARET G. SPENCER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DOROTHY J. BALL, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.

J. F. KELLY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 8th February, 1954. Resigned 29th November, 1954).

JOAN E. HANCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Locum Tenens. Resigned 4th March, 1954).

MARGARET T. PRESTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed as Locum Tenens 20th September, 1954).

DENTAL STAFF.

Principal Dental Surgeon:

A. L. WHITAKER, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons:

KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S.

MARGARET HOGGINS, L.D.S., (Part time. Resigned 31st May, 1954).

MARY BARRY, B.D.S. (Part time. Resigned 31st July, 1954).

Oral Hygienist:

MARGARET F. WALLIS,

and

Three Dental Attendants.

ORTHOPTIST.

CYNTHIA GRUGEON, D.B.O.

SPEECH THERAPIST.

ELIZABETH M. PARIHAM, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 19th March, 1954).

MARGARET W. BARKER, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 17th May, 1954).

SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR:

Miss E. L. MARTIN.

SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss B. CLARK.

Mrs. M. HAMBLING.

Miss G. L. LUSHER.

Miss D. SMITH.

and two part-time nurses.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Chief Clerk: H. M. COLES.

Senior Clerk, School Health Service: B. H. GREENE
and the equivalent of five and a half full time clerks.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

POPULATION (Estimated mid-year 1954)	108,300
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SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS (including Voluntary Schools):

Number of Schools	...	...	...	37
Number on roll	...	...	...	11,131

SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

Number of Schools	...	...	...	9
Number on roll	...	...	...	3,795

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:

Number on Roll:

Northgate Grammar School for Boys	...	572
„ „ „ „ Girls	...	479

SPECIAL SCHOOLS:

California Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	65
Whitton Special School for Delicate Pupils	...	111		
Orthopaedic Ward, Isolation Hospital	...	*19		

(*This figure includes pupils from East and West Suffolk).

NURSERY SCHOOL:

Rachurn Road	39
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MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

During 1954, 4,048 pupils attending maintained schools were examined at "periodic inspections" as compared with 4,573 in the previous year. "Follow up" examinations numbered 1,420 as compared with 1,875 in 1953. Examinations of pupils attending Ipswich School and the School of Commerce numbered 300. The reduction in the number of examinations as compared with the previous year can be attributed to the fact that the post of Deputy School Medical Officer was vacant during practically the whole of the year. The consequent adjustment of duties necessitated a reduction in the time available for medical inspections at school.

Details of the examinations in the various age groups carried out at maintained primary and secondary schools are given below:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total, 1953
Entrants—				
No. examined	907	812	1,719	1,945
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	170	99	269	408
Percentage	18.7	12.2	15.6	20.9
Intermediates (7 - 8 yrs. old)				
No. examined	45	39	84	68
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	12	10	22	21
Percentage	26.7	25.6	26.2	30.8
Intermediates (10 - 11 yrs. old)				
No. examined	648	632	1,280	1,325
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ..	108	106	214	303
Percentage	16.7	16.8	16.7	22.9
Leavers—				
No. examined	493	472	965	1,235
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	81	90	171	342
Percentage	16.4	19.0	17.7	27.7
Total—				
No. examined	2,093	1,955	4,048	4,573
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment ...	371	305	676	1,074
Percentage	17.7	15.6	16.7	23.5

At the request of the Ministry of Education information was obtained during the year regarding the supply of milk and school dinners to children placed in the "C" category of general condition. Of the 23 cases investigated it was found that 7 were having school dinners and 19 school milk.

Colour Vision tests were carried out on the boys examined in the "Leaver Group". As the result of this test it was found that 5% had some degree of Colour Vision defect.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT, 1954.

(a) MINOR AILMENTS.

Arrangements for the treatment of minor ailments continued as in previous years at the following clinics:—

<i>Location of Clinic.</i>	<i>Times of sessions.</i>
Public Health Department, Elm Street ...	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m.-12 noon.
Gainsborough Clinic, 263 Clapgate Lane ...	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m.-12 noon.
Allington House Clinic, 427 Woodbridge Road ...	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m.-10 a.m. Tuesday, 9 a.m.- 12 noon.
Whitton Clinic 111 Shakespeare Road ...	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m.-12 noon.

In the event of accidents occurring at school at other times during the day head teachers are able to obtain immediate advice as to the appropriate treatment, as all the schools are on the telephone. A nurse is in attendance at the Public Health Department every afternoon to attend to accidents and other emergencies. In cases where a doctor's advice is considered necessary, it is usually possible to arrange for the child to attend a clinic where a doctor is in attendance. Where necessary, arrangements are made for transport to be provided by the Ambulance Service. The 3,587 children who were treated at the Minor Ailment clinics during the year made 10,139 attendances.

In June, 1954, a Pure Tone Audiometer was purchased for use in the clinic and it is now possible to obtain an accurate estimation of the degree of hearing loss suffered by children who are found to have difficulty in hearing at school. Tests were carried out on 106 such children during the latter part of the year.

The following table gives a comparison of attendances at the various clinics:—

CLINIC.	Number of Children.			ATTENDANCES.						
				For Inspection only.			For Inspection and Treatment.			Total Attendances.
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	
Elm Street ...	1,992	1,984	2,056	1,770	1,750	1,818	4,216	3,818	3,188	5,006
Gainsborough ...	1,588	960	1,509	460	483	302	6,721	6,643	5,801	6,103
Whitton ...	1,525	1,613	1,646	1,355	1,352	1,361	3,356	3,391	3,608	4,969
Allington ...	510	663	754	499	725	715	508	1,088	1,129	1,844
TOTAL ...	5,615	5,220	5,965	4,034	4,310	4,196	14,801	14,940	13,726	17,922

(b) OPHTHALMIC.

In spite of the fact that the number of eye clinics held during 1954 was slightly in excess of the number held in 1953, there is still a considerable waiting list. By giving priority to new cases referred for specialist advice it is possible to arrange for these children to be seen without undue delay. The cases due for review are, however, subject to a delay of up to eight months, except in the case of children where a re-examination appears to be a matter of urgency when a special appointment is arranged.

The number of pupils attending the eye clinics during the year was 969 representing 1,614 attendances.

The incidence of defects treated was as follows:—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	133
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	202
Myopia	...	...	...	153
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	134
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	30
Squint	...	...	...	213
All Others	...	...	...	9
				<hr/> 874 <hr/>

As the result of the examinations carried out at the eye clinics, 51 children were placed on the waiting list for squint operations during the year. The number of operations carried out during the year was 54 as compared with 35 during the previous year. The number remaining on the waiting list at the end of the year was 40, a slight reduction on the number at the end of 1953.

Orthoptic treatment.

During the past year the number of children needing treatment in the Orthoptic Clinic has increased considerably. This is due to the fact that the number of new cases referred for treatment, which remains fairly constant, is far in excess of the number of cases discharged.

The number of possible attendances is, of course, governed by the number of sessions available for treatment. In point of fact the sessional time available decreased during the year, owing to the fact that the Orthoptist was required to attend additional eye clinics which also demanded considerable extra clerical work.

The number of cases on occlusion and on regular weekly treatment remains fairly steady, but there has been an increasing number of cases referred for diagnostic investigation, especially since a Hess Chart has been available for use in the clinic. The number under observa-

tion is rising rapidly and has now reached the point where it is impossible to give these children the appropriate periodic short courses of treatment.

The number of patients discharged as cured may appear to be rather low when compared with the number attending the clinic. This latter number, however, includes children who are eventually rejected as unsuitable for treatment and also many who attend only for a diagnostic examination. A large number of those under periodic observation will eventually be discharged cured, although the period of observation may be prolonged in some cases.

It is obvious from the above that if the number of new cases referred for orthoptic treatment is maintained at the present level, it will be impossible for one orthoptist to provide adequate treatment.

The work of the Orthoptic Department during the year may be summarised as follows.:

Number of cases being treated at end of 1953 ...	179
Number of new cases: school children ...	172
under school age ...	34
	— 206
Number of cases treated during 1954 ...	385
Number of attendances: for treatment ...	980
for tests ...	1,438
for occlusion ...	256
	— 2,674
Number discharged: cured (including 5 operation cases) ...	26
good cosmetic result (including 13 operation cases) ...	17
improved (including 1 operation case) ...	11
no improvement ...	1
	— 55
Number rejected: unsuitable for treatment ...	12
no treatment required ...	5
failed to attend or left district ...	16
	— 33
Position at the end of the year —	
Number on regular treatment ...	28
Number on observation and periodic tests ...	240
Number on occlusion ...	29

(c) DENTAL.

The following is the report of the Principal Dental Surgeon:—

During the year the staff has consisted of two whole-time dental surgeons with the addition of two part-time officers who worked for 169 sessions which is the equivalent of one whole-time officer for ten weeks. Unfortunately before the end of the year both the part time officers had resigned and left the service.

Repeated advertisements have been inserted in the professional journals but no applications have been received. The above facts show the desperate position of the School Dental Section bearing in mind that five whole-time officers would be required to ensure an efficient service.

Of the 15,000 children attending the schools it has only been possible to offer routine inspection and treatment to 4,625, although some of the others have attended as "specials" and received full treatment when necessary.

Thirty-seven sessions have been devoted to the inspection of the 4,625 routine cases giving an average of 122 inspected each session.

Orthodontic work has still been carried out and 62 new appliances have been fitted during the year and 240 teeth were removed to relieve overcrowding.

The services of an Oral Hygienist have again been available during the year, and the arrangement has been continued for the medical officers to administer general anaesthetics for the extraction of teeth.

Additional treatments were:—

Sealings	...	...	696
Gum Treatments	...	...	5
Fracnum dissected	...	...	2
Dentures fitted	...	...	26
Dentures repaired	...	...	9
Root fillings	...	...	1
Silver Nitrate treatment	...	...	962

Fifty-eight X-ray films were taken at the Borough General Hospital.

Work of the Oral Hygienist:

Referred for treatment	...	1,005
Treated	...	784
Treatment completed	...	692
Number of attendances	...	1,369
Sessions worked	...	438
Sessions devoted to Oral Hygiene talks	...	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

			1951	1952	1953	1954
Dysentery ...	...	...	222	2	14	4
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	2	1	4	6
Polioencephalitis ...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Salmonella Food Poisoning ...	...	...	11	2	4	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	...	...	175	13	46	17
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary ...	...	...	17	9	4	6
Non-pulmonary ...	...	...	13	5	1	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	—	—	7	2
Measles ...	...	...	507	1257	177	99
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	190	18	162	54
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	35	51	145	57

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculin testing of school children was continued during 1954 and for the first time children in the 10-11 year intermediate group were tested as well as entrants. The Jelly test has been abandoned and the Multiple Puncture test, which has proved far more reliable, is being used.

Entrants.

Jelly tests were carried out on 1,110 children of which 37 were considered positive. Of these, 19 were found to be negative on further testing and one had no confirmation test. 166 Multiple Puncture tests produced 10 positives, making a total of 27. Three of these cases were already known to the Chest Clinic and two failed to attend for further investigation. Of the remaining 22 cases, 7 were traced to a previously known case of pulmonary tuberculosis, one was traced to a new active case, 4 were probably due to previous milk infection and in 10 cases no source of infection could be found.

Intermediates.

The Multiple Puncture test was carried out on 37 children, five being referred as positive. One of these was traced to a known case and in the other instances the infection was not traced.

In addition to the above tests carried out as part of the school survey, multiple puncture tests were performed on 278 children in the 13-14 year age group as a preliminary to B.C.G. vaccination. This test produced a negative result in 184 cases and these children were given B.C.G. vaccination. The remaining 94 were reported to the Chest Physician for further investigation. 24 had X-ray only with a

normal result, 13 were traced to a known source, two were known to be old cases of tuberculosis, in four cases the positive reaction was probably due to previous infection by milk and 40 were untraced.

As a result of the tests carried out at school during the year, 146 appointments were sent for investigation at the Chest Clinic. Of these, 133 attended (24 for X-ray only).

It is becoming apparent that while a larger number of school entrants can be traced to a source of infection, in older children the time interval for possible infection is increased and this makes investigation more difficult. It is believed that the full benefit of this technique of investigation will only become apparent when the time is reached that all children are tested three times during their school life. In this way any positive test must be related to a source infection occurring since the last investigation.

The first tests on "entrants" were carried out in 1950 and these children will probably be re-tested as "intermediates" in 1956 and 1957. Any converters to positive will then be picked up and their source of infection must then have occurred since 1950.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

Chief Organiser: Mr. H. Stott—1 day per week.

Assistant Organisers: Mr. F. W. Newborn—1 day per week.

Miss R. B. Ayles—1½ days per week.

1. (a) *Infant Schools.* On the whole there was satisfactory progress made on the interpretation of the Ministry of Education publications "Moving and Growing" and "Planning the Programme". In some cases progress has been reduced by lack of space or suitable apparatus but additional provision is being made.

(b) *Junior Schools.* Generally speaking these schools are not so well equipped and consequently progress was not so marked as in the Infant Schools. Much more apparatus to permit climbing and heaving is required and there needs to be a more clear understanding of the work on the part of the Head and Assistant Teachers. Additional apparatus is being provided and a course for Head Teachers is being arranged.

(c) *Secondary Schools.* The work was unsettled in most cases and physical education has not been utilised to the full in all schools. The standard of work varied considerably in the different schools and indicates a need for a specialist able to cope with the real requirements of these children. It is hoped that appointments of this nature will be made for the beginning of the new school year.

2. The following events were arranged during the year:—

(a) *Games.* Rugby Touch Tournaments for girls in Junior Schools were held on 31st March and 1st April. Eighteen schools participated.

Hockey and Netball films were shown followed by revision of rules and discussion on umpiring and coaching. These events were well attended and useful.

(b) *Athletics.* A meeting against standards between four secondary schools and two East Suffolk schools was held in June and again proved popular.

(c) *Boxing.* Although limited in appeal Boxing participation continued from several schools in events arranged by the governing association and several boys received awards in the County Schools Championships.

(d) *Displays.* Internal displays to parents were given in one Infant School and the Organisers were given the opportunity to speak. This method of obtaining co-operation from parents is recommended.

A Parent-Teacher Association held a "Physical Education" evening with films and talk by the Organiser and proved helpful in raising the standard of work through more ready co-operation from the parents.

(e) *Swimming.* The increasing demand for swimming without parallel increase in facilities together with the very poor weather again seriously handicapped instruction. The need for serious consideration of a re-organisation of instruction grows each year. The present position is not at all satisfactory.

PROVISION OF MEALS, MILK AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOURISHMENT.

The end of food rationing came during 1954, giving more freedom of choice in preparing the school meal. Nevertheless, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Education, the essential foods such as meat, fats and sugar, were used in the same proportion as during the period of rationing. The full allocation of meat was served on four

days and on the fifth cheese, fish, bacon or sausages were served. The aim is to serve each day a dinner providing approximately 1,000 calories. Dried milk, rich in the protein needed by growing children, is used constantly in addition to liquid milk.

Three main kitchens at Priory Heath (in place of London Road Canteen Kitchen) Landseer and Westbourne Schools continued to serve meals on the premises and to send out container meals to other schools. Northgate Grammar Schools and the two Special Schools were supplied from their own kitchens.

The following figures show the number of children taking meals during particular weeks in the year:—

<i>Week ended</i>	<i>Paying</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Total</i>
26. 3.54	594	2,690	3,284
25. 6.54	567	2,676	3,243
24. 9.54	511	2,720	3,231
17.12.54	518	3,417	3,935
Average	547	2,876	3,423

The total of 3,423 compares with 3,334 in 1953 and 3,732 in 1952.

The average number of one third pint bottles of milk supplied daily to children was 13,152 compared with 12,678 in 1953 and 11,241 in 1952.

The number of children being supplied with other forms of supplementary nourishment at the end of the year was as follows:—

Cod Liver Oil and Malt	...	211
Maltoline	...	294
Adexolin	...	113

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

During the year 62 examinations were carried out by medical officers approved in connection with the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children, with the following results:—

Classified as Educationally Sub-normal and				
(a) Recommended for admission to California Special School	...	...	...	9
(b) Recommended for admission to a Residential Special School	...	...	...	4
(c) Recommended for Home Tuition	...	...	...	1
Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57(3) and (4) of the Education Act, 1944, as ineducable	...	...	...	5
Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57(5) of the Education Act, 1944, on leaving school	...	...	...	12
Recommended for admission to a Residential School for Maladjusted Children.	...	...	...	1
To remain at California Special School	...	...	...	17
To attend Whitton Special School	...	...	...	3
Referred for Educational Psychologist's opinion	...	...	...	1
Referred for re-examination at a later date	...	...	...	5
To remain in ordinary school	...	...	...	4

The numbers of handicapped pupils in the various categories at the end of the year were:—

Blind	2	one in a residential special school and one awaiting a vacancy.
Partially Sighted	6	three in residential special schools and one awaiting a vacancy.
Deaf	8	seven in residential special schools and one awaiting a vacancy.
Partially Deaf	12	two in residential special schools and one awaiting a vacancy. Six of those attending ordinary schools have hearing aids.
Delicate	93	five at Ogilvie School of Recovery, Clacton-on-Sea, and 82 at Whitton Special School. One diabetic in a residential hostel.
Educationally sub-normal	90	five in residential special schools, and three awaiting vacancies, sixty-five in California Special School.
Epileptics	1	in a residential special school.
Maladjusted	16	four in residential schools or hostels and four awaiting vacancies.
Physically Handicapped	42	five in hospital schools, three in residential special schools, and thirty at Whitton Special School.
Speech	105	seventy-one under active treatment and a further 17 were under observation by Speech Therapist.

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL SCHOOL.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1953	...	...	42	31	73
Admitted during the year	...	...	5	3	8
Left during the year	...	...	8	8	16
Remaining December, 1954	...	...	39	26	65

Admissions.

- One from Whitton Special School.
- One from Lingfield Epileptic Colony.
- Five from primary schools.
- One from a secondary modern school.

Leavers.

Two left the town, one of whom has since been re-admitted. All the others left at 16 years of age. All are satisfactorily employed with the exception of two boys (one epileptic and one psychotic) who are unemployable and are at home. One girl is at St. Mary's Training School, Staplehurst, Kent.

The number on the roll at the end of the year was the lowest since 1941. A roll of 58 in 1941 steadily increased to a peak figure of 90 in 1949 since when there has been a gradual decrease to the figure of 65 at the end of 1954. Since 1950, with the exception of one year, the number of admissions each year has been considerably less than the number of leavers, which may be accounted for by the increase of facilities for special education in the ordinary schools, made possible by the opening of new schools with a consequent increase in space for special classes. Also in 1954, three teachers were appointed to deal with backward readers in the ordinary schools and the head teachers themselves have been holding special reading lessons.

Medical Inspections.

The medical officer visited for mental testing 15 times during the year and once for a general medical inspection. The medical examination of school leavers is usually carried out at the Health Department as this is found to be more convenient for the interview with the parents.

Speech Therapy.

Three children attended the clinic for speech therapy.

School Activities.

These are increasing and are of great value in widening the general education of the children. An organised school journey to London in June included a coach tour and a river trip to Greenwich. Using the school projector, many interesting and educational films have been shown to the children by members of the Ipswich Museum staff and others. Sports and physical training continue to be enjoyed to the limit of existing facilities.

Parents' Groups.

Regular monthly meetings of parents were held throughout the year. At three of these, talks were given by members of the staff and the parents contributed freely to discussions. A talk on "meals" was given by the Organiser of the School Meals Service, on "responsibility" by the Superintendent Health Visitor and one on "family life" by a Church of England minister. These talks proved to be very interesting and produced a good response from the parents.

Open Days.

Three open days were well supported. On two occasions, the children gave demonstrations in Physical Education including dancing and a physical education lesson, some singing, drama and puppetry. On the other occasion parents visited the classrooms to see 3R work, handwork, art and needlework.

WHITTON SPECIAL SCHOOL.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1953	55	59	114
Admitted during the year	25	38	63
Left during the year	27	39	66
Remaining December, 1954	53	58	111

Leavers:

- 56 to ordinary schools.
- 3 for employment.
- 1 for California Special School.
- 2 to Ogilvie School of Recovery.
- 4 to hospitals.

The maximum number on roll (120) is always attained during the warmer months of the year, but the school may not be full in mid-winter. Nevertheless the freedom from respiratory infections in this school, even in cold weather, is remarkable and "chesty" children do

far better in this more even temperature than in a warm school where the sudden change in temperature when they go outside affects them adversely.

Rest Room.

The new Rest Room, officially opened by the Mayor on 17th March has been in use since January, 1954 and has proved a great asset. It is used for morning assembly, classes, physical training, musical events and dramatics, as well as for the mid-day rest in bad weather.

Special Group for Severely Handicapped.

A full-time special group of severely handicapped children was formed at the commencement of the summer term. Not more than 12 children have been in this group at any one time, thus the teacher has been able to give special tuition to these children, most of whom are "spastic". Two who have progressed sufficiently are now working in the ordinary classes with children of their own age group.

Forty-four children had physiotherapy at the school. The physiotherapist works mainly with the spastic children, those that need breathing exercises, e.g. asthmatics, and with those who have flat feet or poor postures. In addition, three children attended the Physiotherapy Department at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital once a week.

Eight children attended for speech therapy during the year. Arrangements were also made for three of the older children to have instruction in typing.

Open Days were held each term when parents were able to see the children at work and also have the opportunity of discussing questions relating to their children with the members of the staff. In September two classes went on a school journey to Bury St. Edmunds.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

Nine Ipswich pupils were admitted to this Hospital School during the year, and there were six in attendance at the end of the year. The total number of children in attendance during 1954 was twelve. Two were suffering from tuberculosis of bones and joints, three from paralysis following poliomyelitis, one had congenital deformity of the hips and the others had various orthopaedic defects.

SPEECH THERAPY.

The purchase of a Grundig Tape Recording Machine has greatly helped the work of this department during the year.

Recordings can now be made of patients' voices at regular intervals during treatment, and by playing back the recordings it is possible to measure the degree of progress made and to provide both patients and parents with evidence of progress, which is encouraging and stimulates co-operation.

The machine is also very useful in giving ear training, which forms an important part of speech therapy treatment. This is especially valuable for patients with voice disorders, who must be trained to hear the quality of their own voices.

Recordings can often be used to give a most effective answer to parents who cannot otherwise be made to believe that their children have a speech defect.

By being able to replay the recordings of difficult cases the speech therapist is aided in the diagnosis of defects and is thereby better able to plan suitable treatment.

The following summary of the work in the speech clinic during the year relates to a period of ten months as the post of speech therapist was vacant for two months early in the year.

Total number of children treated during the year	...	...	...	130
Total attendances	...	...	...	1,657
New cases accepted for treatment during the year	...	...	...	36
Under school age	...	...	...	7
School children	...	...	...	29
Children discharged from treatment:	...	...	...
Speech normal	...	...	...	15
Speech substantially improved	...	...	...	4
Left school	...	...	...	1
To clinics in other areas	...	...	...	1
Unsuitable for treatment	...	...	...	4
Non-attendance	...	...	...	12
			—	37

Types of disorder treated:

Simple Dyslalia (defective articulation of one consonant or one pair of consonants)	19
General Dyslalia (defective articulation of numerous sounds, mutilation of words, combined with deficiency of language)	12
Multiple Dyslalia=(defective articulation of several sounds)	44
Stammering	35
Cleft Palate Speech	9
Partial deafness	4
Cerebral Palsy	5
Insufficient nasality	1
Excessive nasality	1

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Consultant Psychiatrist reports as follows:—

IPSWICH CASES ATTENDING CLINIC, 1954.

Total number of new cases seen ...	141	
Children of school age	108	99 maintained schools. 7 private schools. 1 M.D. 1 Amer. A.F.
Referred through School Medical Officer	52	10 pre-school. 41 maintained schools. 1 over age.
Pre-school children referred through S.M.O.	10	
Cases under treatment at the end of the year	194	
Cases on waiting list	3	

Age and Sex Distribution.

Age	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Totals
Boys	...	2	1	8	8	6	5	13	8	7	7	5	3	4	4	3	1	1	—	—	2	88
Girls	...	—	2	2	3	—	10	5	7	5	6	2	3	3	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	53
Total	...	2	3	10	11	6	15	18	15	12	13	7	6	7	4	3	2	3	1	1	2	141

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

- (i) (Section 18 of Children & Young Persons Act, 1933), chiefly in connection with the sale of newspapers.
361 children were examined during the year and in one instance a licence was refused on medical grounds.
- (ii) (Section 22 of Children & Young Persons Act, 1933), with reference to the taking part in entertainments.
No children were submitted for examination.

(b) CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Medical Officers of the department provide General Medical Services for the children at Freeland's Nursery and the Children's Home, 158 Foxhall Road (approx. 54). In addition these children were examined periodically every six months and also prior to admission and boarding out. At the request of the Children's Officer, routine examinations were also carried out on children in the care of foster parents.

(c) MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

During the year 38 young people were medically examined in connection with their application for admission to Training College and also five teachers prior to taking up appointments in Ipswich.

(d) CHILD NEGLECT.

During the year 7 families, involving 15 school children were referred to the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these 7 cases, 5 were classified as general neglect and one assault and ill treatment.

I am also informed that the Inspector dealt with 78 other families. Of the 172 children in these families, 83 were of school age. The complaints were classified as:—

Neglect	...	...	...	...	49
Assault and ill treatment	...	...	...	...	12
Moral danger	...	...	...	...	2
Advice sought	...	...	...	...	15
					—
					78
					—

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups inspected and number of children examined.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,719
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1,280
Leavers	...	...	...	...	965
Total					3,964
Additional Periodic Inspections					84
Grand Total					4,048

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	7,006
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	6,965
Total				13,971

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

GROUP.		For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II.A.	Total individual pupils.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	...	50	243	269
Intermediates	...	95	128	214
Leavers	...	102	71	171
Total		227	442	654
Additional Periodic Inspections	...	3	19	22
GRAND TOTAL	...	230	461	676

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL
INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease. (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not re- quiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not re- quiring treatment. (5)
4	Skin ...	74	24	762	9
5	Eyes—				
	(a) Vision ...	230	157	173	54
	(b) Squint ...	77	18	31	4
	(c) Other ...	10	13	185	7
6	Ears—				
	(a) Hearing ...	7	22	17	35
	(b) Otitis Media ...	10	39	16	9
	(c) Other ...	11	10	109	5
7	Nose or Throat ...	89	298	373	121
8	Speech ...	9	7	35	7
9	Cervical glands ...	26	253	21	58
10	Heart & Circulation ...	6	41	5	18
11	Lungs ...	39	95	27	53
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia ...	7	11	2	3
	(b) Other ...	15	50	13	26
13	Orthopaedic—				
	(a) Posture ...	9	77	14	19
	(b) Flat Foot ...	33	29	24	11
	(c) Other ...	89	116	81	39
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy ...	2	3	3	1
	(b) Other ...	—	5	3	4
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development ...	—	13	2	8
	(b) Stability ...	8	55	26	32
16	Other ...	21	23	2,353	23

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF
PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE
GROUPS.

Age Groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair.)		C. (Poor).	
		No.	% of col. 2.	No.	% of col. 2.	No.	% of col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1,719	1,398	81.33	310	18.03	11	.64
Intermediates	1,280	1,019	79.61	258	20.16	3	.23
Leavers	965	741	76.79	213	22.07	11	1.14
Additional Periodic Inspections ...	84	59	70.24	25	29.76	—	—
Total	4,048	3,217	79.47	806	19.91	25	.62

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------|
| (i) | Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons | ... | 43,382 |
| (ii) | Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested | ... .. | 504 |
| (iii) | Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) | ... .. | — |
| (iv) | Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) | ... .. | — |

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

GROUP 1.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness,
for which see Table III.)

				Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
				By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	...	...	...	—	—
(ii) Body	...	...	...	2	—
Scabies ...	...	...	...	26	—
Impetigo ...	...	...	...	81	—
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	622	—
Total	...	...	...	731	—

GROUP 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT.

				Number of cases dealt with	
				By the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	...	...	...	162	—
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	...	...	...	—	677
Total	...	...	...	162	677
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were	...	...	...
(a) Prescribed	...	...	...	—	484
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	—	480

GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	—
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	102	—
Total ...	102	—

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in ho. pitals ...	—	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments ...	—	—

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	—	219

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	123	—

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments ...	2,592	—
(b) Orthoptic	316	—
Total ...	2,908	—

Note:—

In view of the fact that it has not, up to the present, been possible to arrange with the Ipswich Hospital Management Committee for the submission of information to the Local Authority in respect of all schoolchildren receiving treatment in hospitals, it is not possible to give any reliable information in Groups 1, 3, 4, and 7 of Table IV regarding treatment carried out otherwise than by the Local Authority.

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers.			
(a)	At Periodic Inspections	...	...	4,625
(b)	As Specials	...	...	2,928
	Total	...	...	7,553
(2)	Number found to require treatment			5,433
(3)	Number offered treatment			5,297
(4)	Number actually treated			4,114
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment			8,595
(6)	Half-days devoted to:	Periodic Inspection	...	37
		Treatment	...	1,019
	Total	...	...	1,056
(7)	Fillings:	Permanent Teeth	...	3,282
		Temporary Teeth	...	484
	Total	...	...	3,766
(8)	Number of teeth filled:	Permanent Teeth	...	2,935
		Temporary Teeth	...	437
	Total	...	...	3,372
(9)	Extractions:	Permanent Teeth	...	583
		Temporary Teeth	...	4,431
	Total	...	...	5,014
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction			2,652
(11)	Other operations:	Permanent Teeth	...	569
		Temporary Teeth	...	1,165
	Total			1,734

